

Japan's 'Lockheed' election

The outcome of Japan's election is bound to bring a period of ferment to the Japanese political scene. It will not be an easy time ahead. But the most important "result" for the West as for Japan itself is that the democratic process is working. The Japanese people have clearly signaled at the polls that they are disturbed by the Lockheed scandal and the influence of big business on their ruling party. They want reform and cleaner government.

This does not mean a swing away from their basic conservatism. Although the Liberal Democrats who have ruled so firmly since 1955 have lost their majority in the House of Representatives, the Japanese voted essentially for alternatives that are not radical. The Communists, for instance, took a beating and the Socialists gained only modestly. The Democratic Socialists and the Komeito (Clean Government Party), on the other hand, picked up good strength. Most significantly, the New Liberal Club, a reform group that broke off from the LDP, made an impressive beginning by winning 17 seats.

It is true that Kakuei Tanaka, the former prime minister who was indicted on charges of bribery by the American aircraft corporation, was re-elected as an independent. This reflects the strong local loyalties and pork-barrel ties that politicians enjoy with their constituents. But this did not happen on a nationwide scale. Voters overall did register their protest.

The big question now is what kind of coalition the Liberal Democrats can put together,

who will emerge as the next prime minister, and, above all, whether they will accept the challenge to clean up politics and revitalize their party. This will be no easy task. As Harvard scholar Jerome Cohen comments, "Democracy is working but it will be more of a challenge because the danger will be fragmentation. Japan must not lose the ability to govern itself."

To control all the committees in Parliament the LDP needs 271 seats. Presumably it can forge a coalition with the independents and the New Liberal Club, but the latter may refuse to cooperate.

There is also the problem of who takes the reins of the party. Prime Minister Takeo Miki, who pushed the Lockheed investigation, has agreed to step down. With the LDP choose Takeo Fukuda, who has party strength but whose old-guard aura has been repudiated by voters? Possibly the Liberal Democrats could settle on someone like Kiichi Miyazawa, the former foreign minister, who represents the next generation of conservative, able politicians.

These are the crucial matters that must be decided in the months ahead. It is hard for an outsider to know or weigh the complex manipulations of Japanese politics, but it is safe to say that Japan has reached a turning point in its postwar political history. Whether it now moves to reform its political institutions and traditions — or edges back toward business-as-usual ways — will determine the future of Japanese democracy.

Carter's sound choices

We are beginning to see the shape and style of the new Carter administration. So far we like what we see. It is clear that Jimmy Carter plans to hold the reins of government firmly and to be his own policymaker. But his apparent intention is to surround himself with individuals of capacity and experience who are strong executives of policy.

The choice of Cyrus Vance as Secretary of State is an excellent one. Not only is Mr. Vance regarded as a first-rate negotiator within the foreign policy community at home. His many diplomatic successes abroad appear to have won him the unqualified admiration of all those nations he has dealt with. To have gained a reputation as a "healer" of conflicts says a great deal about the man. Surely no quality is more needed today.

Whether the former Deputy Secretary of Defense is indeed largely a "technician" rather than an imaginative thinker in the vein of a Henry Kissinger remains to be seen. It is hard to believe Mr. Carter would select a man without ideas and the ability to express them. Certainly the substance of foreign policy is not expected to change appreciably inasmuch as Mr. Carter has embraced the basic Nixon-Ford-Kissinger goals. But Mr. Vance's less personalized style and moral idealism will add a dimension to U.S. foreign policy in keeping with these times of global interdependence.

It is also to be counted a plus that, with an experienced diplomat in charge, Mr. Carter will be able to handle the complex international policy problems.

Much less is known nationally about Thomas

Bertram Lance whom Mr. Carter has chosen to head up the important Office of Management and Budget. But the strapping Georgia banker has a reputation as a hard-nosed businessman who has made a good contribution to both banking practices and the Georgia state government. He is said to be candid and independent-minded. Above all, his fiscal conservatism should help calm the nation's business community, which fears Mr. Carter may turn out to be an uncontrolled spender. Reassuringly, the multimillionaire Mr. Lance says he intends to work for a balanced budget and to foster business expansion and a reduction in unemployment without spurring inflation.

The words come easy, of course, and the solutions prove to be harder. But we think Mr. Carter is right in putting good managers in high slots, for what seems required these days is a pragmatic, tough, realistic approach to problems rather than more ideology. Mr. Carter himself has already revealed his campaign position in announcing that he would not ask Congress for authority to impose wage- and price controls. It is the fear of such controls that apparently played a part in the recent decision of the steel companies to raise prices.

In short, neither quick formulas nor broad philosophies alone are sufficient to cope with the economic and other crises that confront Washington. Problems must be tackled on a businesslike basis and solutions must be sought in a pragmatic way. Mr. Carter has made a good start.

Keep in touch, Mr. Ford

We miss Jerry Ford. He was there when the country needed him most. Suddenly his long jaw and high forehead and Grand Rapids smile have vanished into the thin pre-inaugural air. The White House stands empty, or seems to, as if its lame-duck tenant had already up and flown the coop.

The President is not depressed. He has not become a recluse. We are glad to hear these things from Ron Nessen, a presidential spokesman with practically nothing more to say. It would be no more like Mr. Ford to sulk in privacy than to snap at the press.

But it is not hard to believe the stories that he was wounded by his defeat. Who wouldn't

believe a man who has given a hundred percent of himself more than half the voters fail to notice?

It wasn't that the people didn't notice. Mr. President, it was that they wanted a change — not away from your steadiness and decency as a person and in the driver's seat, but toward a promise of newness. One of the most haunting recent insider stories tells of your quiet election plans to have followed a Ford victory with the decisive fashioning of a new administration — just what might have drawn more voters to you if it had come earlier during your post-Nixon term.

What if you had done this, Mr. President? Or

'Darling, I hope you'll never forget me'



The Christian Science Monitor

Devolution's virtue — and danger

There are both virtue and danger in the British Government's moves to give limited home rule to Scotland and Wales. The virtue, if the home rule bill introduced in Parliament is passed, is that the Scots and Welsh would be given greater control of their own affairs. The danger is that this could whet the appetite for even greater autonomy and threaten the unity of the United Kingdom.

Fortunately, neither the Scots nor the Welsh, except for the most ardent nationalists, wish to see the disintegration of Britain. Indeed such a course would be disastrous. It goes without saying that Britain can only play a meaningful role in the world, deal with other nations, maintain a strong defense, and see to the welfare of all its people if it remains united.

Yet it is realistic for the Labour government to recognize that Scotland and Wales have a legitimate case. There has been too much centralized control, with major decisions made in London and industries controlled from England or from North America. Many of the most able people in Scotland and Wales, disappointed by the central government, have left to seek their fame and fortune elsewhere.

Or the other thing? You can't be blamed for going over the wall. Or for taking some time in your tent after a hard-fought battle. And, knowing you, we won't discount the possibility that you are deliberately standing out of the way of the new man. They say you are somewhere in there, working on your State of the Union speech, and we're sure you want it to further your contribution to the continuity of that Union through years of great stress.

But don't be a stranger, Jerry. You must know that even those who didn't vote for you can't help liking you, not to mention Betty. The Ford family is one of the things that are right with America. Please stay in touch.

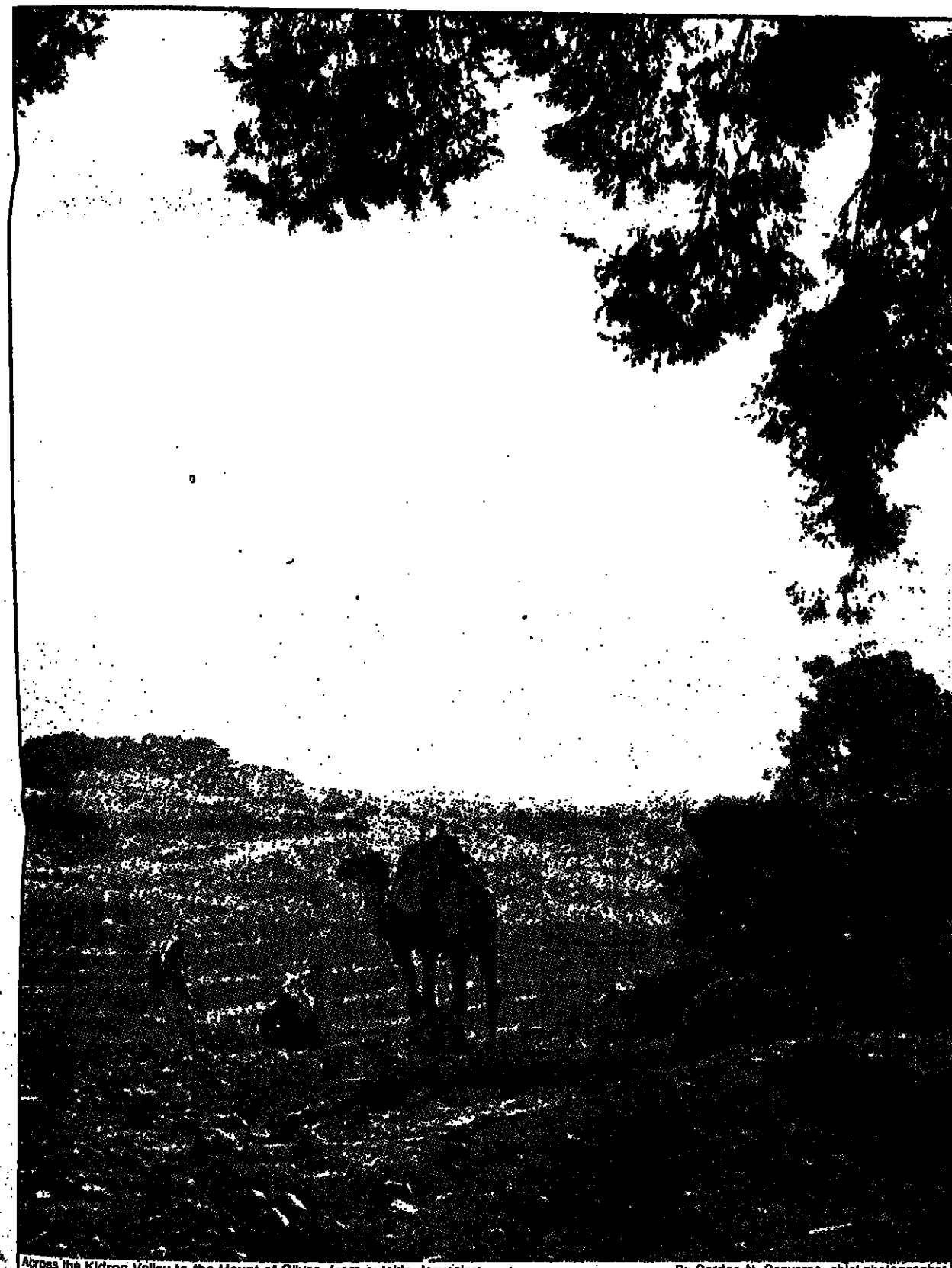
The new bill to "devolve" more power to the localities seeks to redress the imbalance. It would set up popularly elected regional assemblies in Scotland and Wales. These would be financed by an annual grant by the central government (not unremissive of the "revolving share" scheme in the United States). They would have power to legislate spending priorities in such areas as education, housing, transportation, and industrial development. The Welsh assembly, however, would have only administrative and not legislative powers.

Both assemblies would be restricted. They could not raise revenue through taxes. They would not have jurisdiction over defense and foreign relations. And, wisely, they would not have authority over the vast and rich reservoirs of oil off Scotland's coasts. The Scottish Nationalists are eager to control the North Sea wealth but the government is justified in arguing that this is a national resource which must be shared by the nation as a whole.

An early passage of the devolution bill is doubtful. It is so controversial in fact that a long battle in Parliament is likely. Both the Labour and the Conservative Parties are divided on the issue. The Scottish Nationalist Party, which won over 30 percent of the Scottish vote in 1974 and favors independence, will certainly seek to strengthen it with amendments on the side of still greater autonomy. The Welsh Nationalist Party, too, has already expressed its reservations.

Nonetheless, the British Government has courageously taken the bull by the horns. Not unlike its counterpart in Canada, it recognizes the dangers of separatism if local regions are granted too much autonomy. But it sees, too, that the yearnings of peoples with distinctive cultural and historical traditions to have a greater say in their lives must be fulfilled. If they are not, the alternative could be conflict.

By David Green by King & Hutchings, London, England. The Christian Science Monitor, 12/13/76. London Office, 21/1 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.



Across the Kidron Valley to the Mount of Olives, from outside Jerusalem

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Parts of the Holy Land would still look familiar to witnesses of the first Christmas [Photos: page 18]

South Africa: the inevitable waves of change

Nation's businessmen campaign against apartheid

By Humphrey Tyler
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town — Leading South African businessmen have started a campaign to eliminate racial discrimination, in spite of a blunt warning from Prime Minister John Vorster that they should not "meddle" in politics.

The campaign was launched by the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, and it is expected to be taken up by chambers of commerce throughout the country. It has the approval of the national Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa.

The Cape Town chamber has called on its 40 members to support a formal manifesto that pledges them:

- To select, employ, train, and promote staff without regard to race or color.
- To determine salaries and wages according to the principle of equal pay for equal work.
- To grant all employment benefits to all members of staff without regard to race or color.
- To do all other things in their power to promote understanding and harmonious relations between themselves and their employees and between individual employees, irrespective of employment status.

What is more, companies that subscribe to the chamber's move are being asked to publicize this by displaying the manifesto where all employees and the public can see it.

*Please turn to Page 1

Revolutionary groups vie for fleeing black students

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dar es Salaam, Tanzania — The battle is in full swing for the hearts and minds of the hundreds of black youths who are fleeing out of South Africa following the killings and arrests of blacks there this year.

Members of South Africa's two rival nationalist organizations — the African National Congress (ANC), founded in 1912, and the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), which split from the ANC in 1959 — are traveling all over southern Africa trying to enlist the new exiles.

Exact numbers of youths who have crossed South Africa's borders illegally into neighboring Botswana, Swaziland, and Lesotho are un-

known, but the figure is more than 1,000 informed sources say.

Similarly, it cannot be determined how many have joined ANC (which has links with the South African Communist Party and the Soviet Union, according to a spokesman here) or PAC (which is said to have ties with China).

The ANC is further divided; one faction is trying to join PAC. Also, a group called Okhola reportedly is being denounced by the Russians as trying to cut off the Russian influence in the ANC.

A PAC spokesman here claims 200 youths have joined PAC, but he refused to say exactly where they were. PAC would not allow any of its new recruits to be interviewed. A spokesman said this would be taking commercial advantage of them.

*Please turn to Page 14

Can Saudis use oil to soothe East-West relations?

By Joseph C. Hirsch

The richest oil country in the world (and the most influential of all Muslim states), Saudi Arabia, would like to have a friendly and cooperative relationship with the next administration in Washington.

The message was conveyed in the most convincing of possible ways at Doha in Qatar on Dec. 14 by Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, chief delegate of Saudi Arabia to OPEC, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. He announced that his government favored a continued freeze on the price of oil for another six months.

To favor a freeze and to deliver such a freeze are two different things. But to favor it restrains the appetite of the other oil-producing countries for oil price rises, and is a gesture of goodwill toward President-Elect Jimmy Carter. If answered in kind, the gesture could reshape the future policies of the United States in the Middle East.

A great deal more than just the price of oil is implicit in this diplomatic overture. Friendly collaboration between the United States and Saudi Arabia could ease the whole problem of North-South relations in the Carter years ahead. It could also make a decisive difference in the prospects for a settlement in the Middle East.

If Saudi Arabia continues to use its influence on the "confrontation" Arab states (those bordering on Israel) toward accommodation and if Washington responds by urging Israel toward settlement — then peace might be reached. Without such collaboration between Saudi Arabia and Washington there would be a heightened risk of another Arab-Israeli war — with the Arab countries turning away from Washington and going back to Moscow for aid and support. There also would be another Arab oil boycott and major damage to Western economies no matter who won the war.

The immediate implication is to the American economy. A major rise in oil prices just as Mr. Carter moves into the White House would enormously complicate the economic problems of the new administration. It would unleash another round of inflationary pressures. But a modest rise (preferably, of course, none at all) would make it possible for Mr. Carter to try to steady the still skittish American economy and get it back to the kind of stability it enjoyed all through the Truman-Eisenhower-Kennedy years.

In effect, the Saudis are saying to Mr. Carter: We will be glad to help you meet your economic problems right now, but, of course, on the assumption that you will respond by helping us settle the Middle East on terms which will be tolerable to the Arab community and keep Moscow out of the area.

*Please turn to Page 14

Highlights



NATO. What Jimmy Carter will see as he examines America's link with Europe's defense alliance. Page 12

INTERVIEW. Glenda Jackson talks about her role in the new film "The Incredible Sarah," and why her acting ("It is always difficult") matters so much to her. Page 27

A HOT STOVE. How to cook a turkey better than grandmother ever did. Page 24

LIVING IN MOSCOW. Shoppers can't get exactly what they want and wise pedestrians keep a wary eye on the traffic. Page 40

LECTURE. The partial text of a Christian Science lecture, "The Power of God," is included in this issue. Pages 30 and 31

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FOCUS

Dinosaurs for the home

By Ward Morehouse

New York
A made-to-order "waterproof" tyrannosaurus rex for \$25,000 for your backyard... brontosaurus footprint copies, for \$185, that make excellent bird baths... or a saber-tooth cat skull in plaster for under \$50 that may be just right for your mantelpiece.

A growing number of Americans are on the prowl for the latest in home accessories - dinosaur and ancient mammal replicas from museums.

Take the purchase made by Mrs. Lash Devous Hamborough of Los Alamos, New Mexico. She recently bought a 3-by-3-foot replica of an ichthyosaurus, a swimming dinosaur.

Mrs. Hamborough, who says she is the "fossil nut in my family," is decorating a new home and feels "the house should look like us." The Hamboroughs are putting the ancient swimmer over the fireplace. "We are discussing whether or not we should get a smaller one as a companion."

Replicas sold

Mrs. Hamborough saw the replica advertised in Natural History, a magazine published by the American Museum of Natural

History in New York City, and dove at the chance to buy the fossil replica for around \$500.

This museum has sold 23 such replicas - from a tyrannosaurus rex skull to footprints - to private citizens. The museum has also made 116 replicas (mostly dinosaurs) for 28 museums around the world.

Neiman-Marcus, the Dallas department store, offered probably the ultimate gift to dinosaur fans. The store's 1975 mail-order Christmas catalog contained a 10-day dinosaur safari "into the wilds of east central Utah."

The store got many inquiries about the trip, but only one customer bought the \$29,995 excursion, according to a company spokesman. The catalog guaranteed a "find." It explained that the buyer would have the opportunity to donate the dinosaur skeleton that was unearthed to the museum of his or her choice. In addition this person would receive a copy of the skull in bronze as a keepsake.

Today enthusiasts can buy a six-foot-long carnivorous "ornithomimus" dinosaur replica - painted in natural colors - for under \$3,000, says Louis Janas Jr. of Clurchtown, New York, whose studio carved the dinosaur reproductions used at the 1984-1985 New York World's Fair. Mr. Janas is the man who will make the tyrannosaurus in specification.

"You can put it in the backyard and see what happens," he says. "It might keep away the dogs." Even though Mr. Janas's dinosaurs are in museums around the world, he laments his large beasts have yet to grace a private home.

Sculptural appeal

One reason more people are buying dinosaur castings is the novelty of owning something different. The replicas "also have sculptural appeal," says Martin Cassidy, manager of the reproduction section at the American Museum of Natural History.

Why do museums sell replicas when sales usually cover only the cost of manufacture? The replicas are a "way to get things into the hands of the interested public," according to Dr. Lawrence Bars of the Los Angeles Museum of Natural History - without scientists having to worry that original natural history items may be destroyed by an uncareful public. This museum has sold "dozens" of saber-tooth cat skulls for up to \$100 each, depending on quality.

Although "the whole business of selling real natural history items is the focus of intense controversy among paleontologists," Dr. Bars says, "I heartily endorse the use of casts," to make replicas.

In search of the Christmas spirit

Shalini Ventuelli
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

My first year in a new country was cold. Christmas, 1971. The Middle West. As I stared out my basement window at a marvel never before experienced - snow - a drowning sense of isolation fell on me like a fishnet. On all sides, the American landscape stretched with limitless force, colliding into the horizon. Nothing interrupted its path - no temples, no cathedrals, no fortresses, no palaces, no trace of civilization. A universe solely defined by space, in which I stood at no particular point in time, since neither the relics of empires nor the debris of human history lay around from which to gain reference.

The thundering tide of human sounds I had left far behind in the narrow, winding streets of India, and what I despised then, I yearned for now.

Upstairs, in this prairie style home, an American family busied itself for its annual ritual of giving; one I awaited with some curiosity. I turned to the ceiling, studying this sounds in the apartment above: something being dragged, laughter, a few thuds and giggles, an angry scrape, my door burst open.

"Come," the child said. "You must see our tree."

I snatched a shawl, still shivering at the thought of an entire world enveloped in ice, and went upstairs. The four-month-old baby, round and well-fed, wailed in his corner. Two other children chased each other over the sofa and coffee tables in a way that would have caused me a year's detention, possibly ostracism for life, had I even attempted the same at their age. Two-year-old Joanie, tears streaming from her eyes, clutched her mother's hand.

One child to another, appealing, pleading and buying their peace with some toy or trinket, the parents were on the floor, steadying a fir tree. Kay, the mother, caught my eye and made a secret sign.

Quietly she led me into the kitchen and described her plan. The children would go for a drive, she said, in their abashed Santa Claus suit; that is, me - would appear to deliver the gifts. On return, the children would notice an empty glass of milk, the cookie devoured, and what's more, their long awaited presents on the table. I was to pretend profound ignorance.

"Are you listening?"

"Yes," I did not like lying to the children. This was another mystery for me to explore.

The family left, booted and strapped like a regiment. Behind them lay a wasteland of excess. Boxes of candy and chocolate, cookies of every kind, fruitcakes, walnuts, tins of



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

"It had stopped snowing, and a white carpet covered everything in sight."

of colored paper, string, and a lavish, unfinished dinner - a year's trapped energy exploding all at once on Christmas Eve.

Edward was an engineer. He had made his way up and worked hard to support a family of seven, a five-bedroom house, two cars and a swimming pool. In keeping with these cultural values he suffered, I think, from the impression that, like property and possessions, human emotions are in limited supply. They are acquired only by physical labor, and must be applied.

For the past few weeks, on my way to the university, I had witnessed this seasonal society in tattered chaos, preparing itself for the orgy of consumption. The blinding opulence in the store windows, with objects to satisfy every material need, insensitized me to the human element. Yet it was all designed to be a celebration of Christianity's inception. Christians must have stayed home, however, for I had seen only a profusion of liquor and prosperity that was solely a celebration of itself.

Now I arranged the gifts under the tree, or rather, around the tree, as they were so numerous, and then sat down to think about all the things I had seen. The room was ablaze with splendor. The shimmering before me in a numbing haze. But each package, as it lay there, wrapped so neatly in the most carefully selected combination of colors, surely must express some

thing - the larger the size, the greater the love? Was that it?

Later that night, I noticed that the squeals of delight decreased in direct proportion to the quantity of gifts. Finally, all had been ripped and exposed. Joanie resumed her crying, while a quarrel hung in the eyes of the other children.

I realized that Edward had expressed the depths of his love - as he saw it - in the abundance that lay around. Yet it was so tangled and ambiguous that the mind rejected it automatically.

Despair suddenly fell on the room. All the plans and expectations had somehow evaporated, and there was a silent emptiness. My lifted her eyes. She had no recourse now, and I waited tensely.

"Come here," she said suddenly, her arms open.

Mutely, the four children gravitated toward her. She stroked their hair, kissed them, rocked back and forth murmuring tenderness. After a while, the crying ceased. Edward looked up, surprised. Then his expression changed; he walked over and kissed his wife on the head.

I moved to the window. It had stopped snowing, and a white carpet covered everything within sight. In this room happiness and giving suddenly seemed less seasonal and more permanent. Something true and tranquil seemed to be filling the place. I did not completely understand it, but this time I felt at peace.

Europe

French economy: why Giscard can't turn it around

Writing from the perspective of several decades' economic reporting in Europe, special correspondent Whitcomb suggests the French economy may be sliding down the same chute as Britain's and Italy's. He analyzes the causes in this first of two articles.

By Philip W. Whitcomb

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The President of France demands that his countrymen make a vital choice.

Either continue your political wrangling, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing says, and be forced down by a sinking franc and increasing inflation and unemployment to the present economic level of Britain and Italy or unite in a concerted effort to join Germany and the United States in high productivity.

Political polarization is not the only thing holding the French economy back. Psychological factors such as dependence on the state as a "fairy godmother" and smaller firms' unwillingness to take risks have not helped. Outdated manufacturing equipment and a tendency to employ too many supervisors also play a role.

The French economic engine is powerful; its labor force is diligent and highly skilled. The nation has endured and survived many crises.

However, the effort to get that engine running at full efficiency will have to attack the basic problems.

Government's burden

A large proportion of the 48 million French (there are also 4 million foreign residents) have come to regard the state as

duty-bound to take care of everything. Annual holidays of about five weeks, an extra month's salary at Christmas, a comfortable retirement in the country, perhaps at age 60, are prime objectives.

Tax evasion is an achievement. Though 57.2 percent of government revenue is obtained from nearly fraud-proof sales taxes, averaging around 17 percent, a grand total of only about \$62 billion per year is collected. Another \$13 billion to \$20 billion is lost through intentional evasion, especially by high income groups. But even on the retail level 40,000 examinations in the first 10 months of 1976 uncovered error or fraud in about 35,000 cases.

Another psychological factor of importance in an economy in which a majority of 1.3 million registered businesses are family owned is an intense sense of duty toward the family and its "patrimoine" which sharply limits the taking of the risks involved in serious economic expansion at home or abroad - especially abroad.

Two years of trying

A 1977 Jean of Arc could perhaps deal with these psychological factors. President Giscard d'Estaing has been trying for two years with little obvious result. But something can be done, in the belief not only of planners but also of leading industrialists, toward removing another basic cause, the failure to export enough to pay for the \$70 billion per year worth of foreign goods which France insists on buying abroad in foreign currencies.

France's export weakness has made it necessary to bolster the market rate of the franc by such tactics as financing the

great French nationalized enterprises through borrowing Eurodollars, by selling French real estate to foreigners (just now at the rate of about a billion dollars a year), by encouraging the sale of French businesses, or their control, for foreign currencies, and by the investment of foreign capital.

Fewer oil dollars

This latter source has been weakening in 1976, especially as concerns the Arab oil dollars so confidently expected in 1974.

The diminishing attraction of France for foreign investors and the weakening competitiveness of French products in world markets have been attributed in political circles to fear of the Socialist and Communist leaders, François Mitterrand and Georges Marchais, the "common program." Industrial analysts, however, stress the lower productivity and outdated equipment indicated by poor company results in 1976.

The table of the 285 largest companies in Europe published by L'Expansion in Paris last month shows that whereas only three Germans failed to make net profits, 15 leading French firms recorded net losses.

Oversupervision, old equipment

The two reasons cited by organization consultants for low French productivity as compared with that of Germany are, in general, excessive supervision which increases costs and even for psychological reasons may reduce output, and outdated equipment.

Nevertheless, the very largest industrial firms in France export successfully.

Next: French efforts to tackle their problems.

Portugal: success at polls surprises socialists

By Helen Gibson

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Portugal's ruling Socialists surprised their political opponents and even themselves by winning an unforeseen strength in the critical nationwide elections.

Despite many predictions that the Socialists would suffer the backlash of the increasingly severe economic ills besetting the country, the overall voting percentages closely corresponded to the parliamentary election results last April.

As such, the vote of confidence being sought by Prime Minister Mario Soares's one-party minority government appeared to have been given, and a relieved Mr. Soares spoke of an "indisputable victory" for the government.

The only sour note for the government was the number of abstentions - instead of the 80 percent turnout of the parliamentary elections, only 60 percent bothered to vote this time. One newspaper called this a laxity that only stable, long-time democracies could afford. But the abstentions were a reflection of the obvious discontent of most Portuguese over the ever-rising prices, the increasing number of food shortages, and the legacy of two years of free-wheeling revolution.

The Socialists won 83 percent of the vote followed by the centrist Social Democrats with 24 percent. Those two parties won control of most

of the mayorships in town and district councils throughout the country.

The exception was in the southern Alentejo, the Communists' stronghold, and in the industrial city of Setubal where the Communists won the majority of council seats. Overall, the Communists, running as an electoral front, won around 17 percent of the vote. With the proportional vote system they managed to obtain a few seats in many of the country's town councils. In many instances this still represented a defeat for the party, for in the first few heady months of the revolution the Communists were able to get their militants into a great number of positions of local power.

The Center Democrats came in fourth with 16 percent of the vote and, as was expected, did best in the more conservative north. In the total number of council seats, the conservatives did better than the Communists.

The greatest casualty of these elections was the far left. The remaining few percent of the vote was split among various leftist splinter groups. The radical coalition group supporting the flamboyant ex-security force chief, Major Otelo Saralva de Carvalho, suffered the worst blow of all.

Last spring Major Otelo gained 16.5 percent of the vote in the presidential elections, which put him in second place. Now, under a cloud for his alleged participation in an abortive leftist military coup last year, he has been placed under a military gag order and refused permission to address any public meetings until his case comes before the courts. Without Major Otelo at their head, his far leftist followers



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Portuguese housewives opt for political stability

gained less than 3 percent of the vote and most political observers believe they will now fade from the political scene.

These election results confounded many of the nation's political leaders by showing the grass-roots political stability of the bulk of the population, who have held to their original views despite the discomforts brought by the acute economic crisis and the tough austerity measures introduced by the Socialists over the past few months.

To a large extent, the lack of the backlash

could be attributed to the purge of the Socialists' left wing and to the tough stance the party has taken on the education and farm fronts, where the Communists and far left have in the past provoked most upheaval.

A bomb that knocked out the capital's water supply for four days seemed to be another factor in the Socialists' favor. This attack, widely attributed to leftist extremists, appeared to have offended the Portuguese sense of fair play and pushed some people to the polls who would not have voted otherwise.

Thanks to fish - a new European role for Ireland

By Jonathan Harsch

Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Official Soviet recognition of the European Community (EC) could be won by an unexpected matchmaker, tiny Ireland, which has the advantage of not being a member of NATO.

In a way now traditional for all EC advances, the community's latest attempt to secure Soviet diplomatic recognition has begun with seemingly unrelated ultimatums and deadlines.

The EC has announced that a 200-mile community fishing zone will come into force on Jan. 1, 1977. From that date, Soviet catches in the zone will be restricted. From April 1 Soviet ships will be excluded entirely unless Moscow enters into a direct agreement with the EC on reciprocal fishing rights.

The Soviets aim instead to negotiate via

Comcon, the Soviet-dominated Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, which is the Eastern bloc's counterpart of the EC. The EC resists direct negotiation with Comcon on the political basis that this would tighten the Soviets' grip over their satellites.

The question now is whether the Soviet Union will recognize the European Community as a diplomatic entity to secure fishing rights off EC coasts.

Moscow's answer could come this week via Irish Foreign Minister Garret Fitzgerald.

Dr. Fitzgerald, a former EC president, flew to Moscow Tuesday night after an EC Foreign Affairs Council meeting in Brussels. During his six-day visit to the Soviet Union he will sign a Soviet-Irish cooperation agreement. But fish and Soviet recognition - are bound to be major talking points.

Whatever the Soviets' unofficial response to the European Community is, it will be delivered and acted on quickly. Dr. Fitzgerald flies

directly from Moscow on Dec. 20 to a special session of the EC foreign ministers to be held in The Hague to finalize the community's fisheries policy.

For Irish and many British fishermen, the best Soviet answer would be no deal. Giant Soviet factory ships have been sweeping up the declining fish stocks around Britain and Ireland. In the past two months two huge ships from the Soviet Union and Bulgaria were caught and heavily fined for fishing inside Ireland's present 12-mile limit.

Fishing interests in both Ireland and Britain have demanded exclusive 50-mile national zones and would welcome a complete ban on Soviet trawlers.

The Irish Government threatens unilaterally to declare an exclusive 50-mile zone unless a satisfactory EC fisheries policy is agreed on before the Jan. 1 deadline.

This Irish threat reflects suspicions here that the EC may trade off fishing rights in Ir-

ish waters in return for rights in distant seas. Ireland, without large deep-sea trawlers of its own, would lose from any such deal with non-EC countries.

The likely outcome is a compromise allowing the Soviets and others into EC waters while protecting Irish and British fishermen with elaborate catch quotas.

Yet Ireland may gain significantly.

It was able to veto the EC Commission's earlier fisheries proposals because Irish Government ministers play an important role in European development. This role, and its rewards are bound to increase if Ireland helps win Soviet recognition for the EC.

But Irish fishermen are an independent lot. The bearded fishermen from Killybegs and the Aran Islands may still resent being used as bait on the European Community's hook to catch the Russian bear.

Soviet Union

Sugar takes bitter bite out of Nikolai's budget

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
Nikolai looked around the food store for his favorite unsweetened condensed milk. It should cost 28 kopeks (38 cents) for 10 ounces. He also wanted some soft cheese and the sliced buns his children liked.

But he could not find them. Instead he had to buy fancier, sweetened versions of all three. The milk cost 75 cents, and the cheese and buns also cost more.

This strikes economic critics here as wrong. And although the day of Ralph Nader has hardly dawned in the Soviet Union, several recent articles have argued against basic aspects of the Soviet system that restrict consumer choice.

The consumer ought to have the right to choose between the lower-priced item and the "improved" higher-priced version, argues a long article in a recent issue of the Writers' Union weekly, *Literary Gazette*.

But as long as factories are judged, not by how they satisfy consumers, but by the value or the weight of the goods they produce, the situation will continue, the article says.

Adding sugar is easy, quick, and raises the value of the milk, the cheese, and the buns. Thus the unsweetened kinds are eliminated, and the consumer has less choice.

Modernization paradox

The manager of a steel mill in Kuzbyshev, east of Moscow, calls modernizing output by weight instead of quality a paradox.

He wants to modernize his mill by installing new lightweight sophisticated but not very expensive machinery. In part, he says in the Communist Party newspaper *Pravda*, he wants to save metal, since Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev himself commented on a general



Getting precisely what you want can be hard in Moscow

metal shortage in the country several weeks ago.

But the manager cannot get his factory to make him the new machinery. The factory can fulfill its own plan only by turning out heavy machinery — full of metal — since it is judged by the weight as well as the value of the goods it produces. "We do our best to save metal, to manufacture more, to reduce costs," writes the manager, P. Mochalov. "We call on our suppliers to do the same. . . . [But] our orders will bring them only losses under the system of counting work by the ton. . . ."

Right-of-choice issue

The right of choice should extend into many areas, according to the *Literary Gazette*.

For instance, its article asks, why should car buyers be faced only with newer, more pow-

erful Moskvich models? Why shouldn't they still be able to buy older, cheaper models?

The current system produces other contradictions: It is common to see a small notice on the walls of offices here, next to the light switch: "When you leave, turn the light off."

But the electric power industry is judged by the amount of extra power it generates each year. The more it produces, the more bonuses its workers are eligible for.

According to the *Gazette*, in some places the voltage in the mains is stepped up by 15 or 20 percent, "reducing the life of electric light bulbs."

Sometimes the consumer suffers because enterprises do not want to cut into their own profit margins. The *Gazette* cites the case of a factory that produces toys as a sideline. Each

toy sells for five rubles (\$6.83), with a profit to the factory of \$1 per toy.

Quality involved too

One part of the toy was weak. But when an employee came up with a solution, his supervisors were not interested, the *Gazette* said, because the extra labor and materials involved would have trimmed the profit to 72 cents.

Later, however, the management of the factory authorized the improvement, took the loss, and tried to make it up elsewhere.

The *Gazette* urges that performance be judged by quality and consumer service. It wants more simple and cheap goods available.

As for steel mill manager Mochalov, he wants more emphasis on new ideas to streamline production and reduce the weight of machines.

Soviet Union

Moscow puts away stick, brings out carrot



Brezhnev: just an olive twig

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
To the new leaders in both Washington and Peking, the Soviet Union is giving fresh assurances of its deliberate policy of dangling carrots instead of waving sticks.

At the same time the Soviet policy of soft talk and exhortations to act has its limits. The Kremlin is telling both the Americans and the Chinese, in effect, that it is quite ready to do business, but that it is up to the other side to make the next move.

As a new triangular big-power relationship develops, the Soviets are not giving away any bargaining positions in advance. Latest evidence of Soviet attitudes:

• Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev's recent message to President-Elect Jimmy Carter that Moscow does not intend any test of Mr. Carter in the early days of his administration has been followed by a plea for U.S. movement on détente and strategic-arms talks by the senior America-watcher here, Georgi Arbatov.

A genuine opportunity now exists, Mr. Arbatov says.

Writing in the Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* Dec. 11, Mr. Arbatov praised recent statements on arms limitation by Mr. Carter as positive. By including Secretary of State-Design-

nate Cyrus Vance in the praise, Mr. Arbatov appears to be giving a firm signal that Moscow finds Mr. Vance a man with whom it can do business.

• Meanwhile, the Soviet negotiator with the Chinese on knotty border issues is still talking in Peking. Moscow says Leonid Ilyachin went there to reopen the talks on Soviet initiative.

Recent reports that the talks had deadlocked have been denied by Chinese sources here in Moscow. They say the talks continue.

The sources quickly add that it is up to the Soviets to decide whether there will be any progress.

Soviet policy toward Mr. Carter and Mr. Vance hinges on strategic arms talks. To emphasize the desire for movement the official news agency Tass singled out references to SALT in Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's press conference in Brussels, where he was attending a NATO meeting, and in the United Press International interview with President Ford released Dec. 12.

In *Pravda*, Mr. Arbatov said a significant turn for the better had come to détente in recent years. But the Vladivostok accords of 1974, provisionally agreed to by Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Ford had not been translated into a final agreement, he said. They had set limits to offensive missiles and launchers with multiple long-range warheads. Nor had mutual arms reduction in Europe come about, nor a new Geneva conference on the Middle East, nor an end to U.S. legislative barriers blocking freer two-way trade.

The election campaign had played a big role, but other factors were also at work — a reference to military and conservative voices in the United States.

As is usual, there was no reference to any Soviet actions, such as its policy in Angola, that might have affected détente.

The authoritative Mr. Arbatov, who heads the Institute that studies the U.S.A. and Canada for the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, put the responsibility for the next move squarely on the U.S.

As for Peking, the Soviet Union holds out a public olive twig rather than an olive branch.

None of its carefully chosen low-key words since the passing of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the ascension of Hua Kuo-feng indicate any willingness to comply with a Chinese call for mutual withdrawals of troops along the 4,000-mile border. Nor are the Soviets apparently willing to discuss what the Chinese call the unequal czarist treaties by which Peking says Moscow took away much territory from China.

A common view among Western analysts here is that the Soviets are trying to impress other Communist parties with their readiness to talk to Peking. They add that the Kremlin may be trying to encourage moderate elements in China, especially in the armed forces, toward a future thaw.

When Granny crosses the street: 'Just you wait, Rabbit!'

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
You see them everywhere in Moscow — grandmothers and housewives clutching string shopping bags, men carrying parcels, school children with their satchels, all darting out into traffic — and into trouble.

Although many more pedestrian underpasses are provided in Moscow and other cities than in the West, too many pedestrians ignore them. Needless pedestrians, one Moscow newspaper calls them. They are one of the symbols of the growing automobile age in the Soviet Union. As streets fill with traffic, the temptation to say "Just you wait, Rabbit!" grows.

So traffic safety officials have come up with a new way to handle offenders.

They make them give up one of their precious Sunday mornings — the only day when most people here can sleep late — to attend a lecture on traffic safety.

The lecture lasts two hours, and the cost of admission is 10 kopeks.

In the audience, one recent lecture (which ended with a film entitled "Just You Wait, Rabbit!") was a 72-year-old grandmother who had tried to cross Izmailovsky Boulevard with a string bag of empty glass jars in her hand.

An oncoming sedan braked suddenly, according to a newspaper account in Evening Moscow, and hit only the empty jars.

The newspaper did not say how effective the lecture was. But the account implied it would be a long time before any of the dozens of people there (ridiculous men) would offend again.

Another way of handling jaywalkers was illustrated in the case of an office worker whom

we shall call Ivan. Suddenly remembering that his family had asked him to bring home some typing paper, he crossed a busy street in the middle of a block to get to the nearest stationery store.

In the store, he felt a tap on his shoulder. Behind him stood one of the "militia," or gray-uniformed traffic policemen, who are stationed at almost every major intersection of the city.

Ivan was told to come to the militia station a few yards away. The fine levied on the spot was 3 rubles (\$4.10).

He had to go immediately to the nearest savings bank and arrange for the fine to be transferred from his personal account to a state account. Then he had to bring back a document.

The fine would have been greater if Ivan had been caught at a red light. It can be as high as \$13.00, but Ivan was polite and held a good job.

It is customary for the offender to write his own explanation of the offense on a form, the militia man submits. Ivan did not write. "I am very sorry."

If an offender protests loudly, or gives any trouble at all, the official can (and often does) write a letter to the editor, the newspaper says. Such complaints are read out in public at the next trade union meeting. That is an especially good behavior is a prerequisite for a good bonus at the end of the year.

Militia men also have the authority to levy fines against drivers for minor offenses.

With more than 1½ million cars being produced each year, and with the newer cars more powerful than before, Soviet authorities are faced with a number of new problems.

Pedestrian accidents for almost half of all traffic accidents, according to Evening Mos-



cow. Three-quarters of fatalities involving pedestrians are the pedestrians' own fault.

"The accident makes no mention of poor street lighting at night, though visitors from the West often remark at the need for better lighting on Moscow streets. Driving with full headlights is forbidden here, but parking lights are allowed. This reduces glare, but also cuts down

visibility. At the steering wheel, a monthly magazine, says drivers cause one-third of traffic fatalities in Moscow. Although drunken driving is a major factor, the magazine says, Moscow suffers far less from it than do such cities as Volgograd. No reason is given.

Some authorities admit that many new Soviet drivers have had little previous experience with powerful engines. The improved comfort of the new model Zhaiguli cars (which resemble small Fiat 124s) cuts down the sense of speed.

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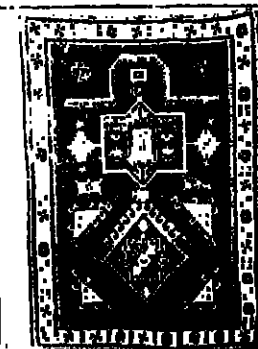
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Asia

Would Chairman Mao have purged his wife?

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Is China headed toward Maoism without Mao or Mao without Maoism?

The question is one for which Chinese themselves appear to be seeking answers.

The official version is that the country's new leadership is carrying out the wishes of Mao Tse-tung by winning a power struggle with the so-called radicals (led by Chairman Mao's own widow, Ching Ching) and implementing policies he would have approved of.

But some analysts say the Chinese may privately be questioning the official account, wondering if the quotations of the late chairman are being kept before the public to justify a shift away from his policy of disruptive campaigns against bureaucracy and inequality toward a greater emphasis on orderly economic development.

It is difficult to read the thinking of the Chinese people, since there is little opportunity for outsiders to hear the uninhibited views of the Chinese man in the street. But the great lengths to which the press and radio are going to demonstrate that the current leadership and policies have the late chairman's blessing suggests to some observers that there is concern that the official version may not be fully believed.

In Hong Kong, for example, left-wing Chinese-language magazines read by supporters of the Communist government are running question-and-answer articles apparently designed to convince the reader that Chairman Mao would approve of the purge of the radicals and that present policies are not violating his wishes.

In dialogue form, some of these go as follows:

If the guilt of the "gang of four" is so great and their ability so slight, how could they rise so high — and did their rise have anything to do with Chairman Mao? Why did Chairman Mao rely on his wife and other Shanghai-based radicals to begin and carry out the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s against then head-of-state Liu Shao-chi and party secretary Teng Hsiao-ping? Why is it that the radicals were not purged until after Chairman Mao's passing? And if he was too elderly and ill to restrain his wife and her colleagues, why did he not order someone else to do it for him?

The answers are: during the Cultural Revolution the situation was different and the "mistakes" and "growing ambitions" of these now purged were not so evident... that before the passing of Premier Chou En-lai last January and the ouster of rehabilitated Vice-Premier Teng in April, the radicals were not so great a threat... that up until his passing, Chairman Mao hoped his wife could be reeducated without being purged... and that the ambitions of the radicals kept growing, especially after the Chairman's passing.

In China itself quotations are being widely disseminated to demonstrate that he was long critical of his wife.

Just recently the nationally distributed People's Daily newspaper ran the following 1974-dated quotation in a corner long reserved for the sayings of Chairman Mao while he was still on the scene: "There is no point in seeing you again. After talking with me during the last few years, you have often not carried out what I have urged, so what is the point of meeting again?"



Maoism may be fading

For several weeks a quotation said to be Chairman Mao's describing his successor Hua Kuo-feng, has also been widely published. It runs: "With you in charge, I am at ease."

The most recent effort to publicly separate the memory of Chairman Mao from Ching Ching is the resurrection of his earlier wife, Yang Kai-hul, as a model "revolutionary wife."

Chinese newspapers now have accused Ching Ching of interfering with an effort to build a memorial to Yang Kai-hul in Changsha, Hunan Province. More than 4,000 workers, peasants, and soldiers are said to have held a memorial rally there honoring her last month. It also was pointedly revealed that Mao An-ching, a son of Chairman Mao by Miss Yang and previously thought to have disappeared, is living in Peking.

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South Africa

Arrest of black editor stirs South African storm

By Humphrey Tyler
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town
The South African Government's squeeze on black journalists has reached out to the editor of the only daily newspaper in the country catering to a black readership. Most of these readers are, in fact, in Soweto, the vast black township outside Johannesburg, where the current ferment of protest and violence first broke out halfway through this year.

The man now hauled in by the government — albeit for only a few hours, but after a knock on his door in the middle of the night — is Percy Qoboza, editor of the World. Mr. Qoboza — whose home is in Soweto — returned there earlier this year after a year at Harvard as a Nieman Fellow. His arrest by the political police in the early hours of Tuesday morning has touched off a storm of protest.

The World is owned by the powerful white-controlled Argus Printing and Publishing Company, owner of all the major daily afternoon English-language newspapers in South Africa.

As editor, Mr. Qoboza has been caught between the need to express the increasing militancy of the black townships of the industrialized Witwatersrand urban area and the pressure of a whole range of security laws which make "incitement" a crime and lay down penalties for offenses against the security of the state.

To keep credibility with his readers and keep out of jail is like walking on a tightrope.

Mr. Qoboza has managed to do this with remarkable success so far. During the Soweto riots last summer the daily circulation of his newspaper soared. Frequently his reporters, because of their color, could provide eyewitness stories that it was impossible for harassed white reporters to get to.

Four reporters on the World and a photographer were arrested some time ago. One of them, a deputy news editor, Godwin Mohlomi, was released last week after being held for 10 weeks.

Increasingly, as tensions have increased, the World has taken a harder editorial line, urging the government to realize the gravity of the situation.

The day before his arrest the World warned in an editorial: "If indeed the Prime Minister [John Vorster] still believes that there is no crisis in this country but a mere problem, then we can really suggest that he and those people who think like him are sleeping through one of the country's most momentous and dangerous times."

The time for enlightened and bold leadership is long overdue if we have to meet the commitments and responsibilities of an orderly society toward its citizens. . . . The barometer indicates we are fast reaching the danger point.

"For heaven's sake, is it not possible for once that people forget their superior racial nature and listen to the voice of black aspirations?" the editorial continued.

"For we have a crisis developing here and not just a problem. And Mr. Vorster and his supporters dare not forget it."

Commenting on the night raid on Mr. Qoboza's home, the chairman of the Argus Company, Layton Slater, said there was no justification for the police to call on him at that time. He said the editor was one of the most important black men in South Africa today.

While Mr. Qoboza was not afraid to raise his voice in protest against what he considered was injustice, he still wished to see a peaceful solution to the country's problems.

"He is a man of great intelligence and compassion — precisely the kind of person whom the government should encourage and not alienate," Mr. Slater added.

Six policemen surrounded editor Qoboza's Soweto home at 3 a.m. Tuesday, banged on the windows, then searched the house before taking him away.

His wife Ann said: "The police dashed in and asked my husband about some books which were in the house." Then they drove off with him.

Eight hours later Mr. Qoboza was released again after "a lengthy interview."

The interrogation of Mr. Qoboza comes after a series of incidents involving members of the political police known as the Special Branch.

Wellington Tshabazambi, a graduate of the South African Fort Hare University and of England's Oxford University, who was arrested by the Special Branch Dec. 10, was reported by the police to have been found dead in his cell, the next day. Police said he committed suicide.

Some weeks ago, a judge acquitted four members of the security police who had been charged with culpable homicide after the death of another political detainee, but said that aspects of the evidence were unsatisfactory, and that the case should be investigated again and properly solved.

Two white women in Port Elizabeth, claimed last week that they were "ruthlessly interrogated" by the security police after they had painted over signs on the beachfront which indicate separate beaches for the separate races. Brought to court, a magistrate fined them, and gave them each a one-month suspended sentence.

Middle East

Does a phoenix sleep in the ashes of Beirut?

By Helena Cobban
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut
Lebanon's economy is still reeling from the devastating effects of 19 months of civil war. Twenty-five percent of the country's industrial potential has been destroyed. Vast acres of fertile land remain untitled. The depots and warehouses of the capital's port — once the entrepot for the whole Arab east — stand charred and in ruins.

But amidst this grim scene, some farsighted businessmen and economists are beginning to hope that the destruction will provide a golden opportunity for restructuring and improving an economy where the strains of too-rapid and uneven growth were only too evident in the past.

Premier Selim al-Hoss, a banker and economist by trade, is continuing the work he started over six weeks ago to plan for the country's economic future. He has been given, in addition to the premiership, key ministerial portfolios in charge of the nation's economic affairs.

He and the group of experts he has built up will have many far-reaching proposals to consider, as well as more pressing problems to unravel. But a consensus is beginning to emerge among leading businessmen that basic changes must be made.

Business leader

Adnan Qassar is the president of Beirut's Chamber of Commerce and Industry, which represents 10,000 enterprises "ranging from the smallest shop to the largest mill."

Many of these businesses were once centered in the two square miles of the city's sprawling downtown commercial district, now a ruined reminder of many months of fierce fighting.

Mr. Qassar realizes that many of the buildings in the downtown district will have to be demolished. "But that," he says, "gives us a unique opportunity to build a better city."

Promising that "we will try to keep the Oriental touch as much as possible," he explains that there is already a team of experts working on a new master plan for the area. "As it was," he says, "the city center was wrongly enlarged — more or less suffocating itself."

But plans on paper are one thing, realizing them can be something else. "Rebuilding the city center will be difficult," explains Mr. Qassar. "There is the basic contradiction between the landlords and tenants of the old buildings."

Beirut port will be reopening for activity in the middle of the month. But all the equipment and warehouses have been gutted by fire so port operations will be severely limited.

Mr. Qassar proposes that as the port facilities are rebuilt, there should be a new watchdog committee of port-users to supervise all port operations. In the past, the port, although publicly owned was operated by a private company. The resulting congestion became a watchword in the Middle East. But the new committee would see the necessity of radically expanding and updating port facilities.

There are other ways in which Mr. Qassar says advantage can be taken of the country's present devastation in order to revamp its economy. One of the most important is the upgrading of the public sector.

Mr. Qassar would like to see a public sector "on the same level as the private sector," but he still foresees a key role for private investment.

"If a strong political solution can be found," he surmises, "Lebanon will once again be very interesting to investors."

Israel assured of F-16 jets

By Jason Morris

Tel Aviv, Israel

Israeli Defense Minister Shimon Peres has brought home assurances from the outgoing and incoming U.S. administrations that Israel will get enough F-16 jets to make it the mainstay of this country's Air Force in the 1980s.

The only issue yet to be settled in future talks with American officials, presumably after President-Elect Jimmy Carter takes office, is whether some of the plane's components can be manufactured in Israel.

"We have a presidential commitment," Mr. Peres said on arrival here from Washington Tuesday (referring to pledges made by President Ford) "that the F-16s will be made available to us."

He noted that such details as delivery schedules, price, and local production remain to be settled.

Mr. Peres's satisfaction with the Carter administration's attitudes evidently stems from a talk he had with the Secretary of State-Designate, Cyrus Vance.

He described Mr. Vance as a man well known to Israelis from the period of Lyndon Johnson's presidency during which Mr. Vance was undersecretary of defense.

Mr. Peres said his impression of the Carter administration was that it would be just as friendly to Israel as was that of President Ford.

However, he detected a difference in approach, especially with regard to the energy question.

"Energy will have top priority," Mr. Peres said. He predicted that the Carter administration would:

- Find ways to stand up against an Arab-sponsored oil boycott.
- Promote use of alternative energy sources, such as oil shale "which exists in substantial quantities in the United States."

- Advise the U.S. public as to methods of saving fuel.

The Defense Minister acknowledged that a key aim in his mission to the United States was to guarantee uninterrupted flow of American arms to Israel despite the transition from Republican to Democratic administrations.

If one can judge by Mr. Peres's mood, he may have succeeded.

Soviets jolt Japan with fishing limit

By Takashi Oku
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo
The Soviet Union's declaration of a 200-mile fishing limit gives the Kremlin an important politico-economic tool to be used against Japan.

"It's almost a repetition of 1945, when the Russians declared war on Japan just after the Americans dropped their nuclear bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki," said one observer of the shock created in Japan by the successive announcements of 200-mile fishing limits by the United States and the Soviet Union.

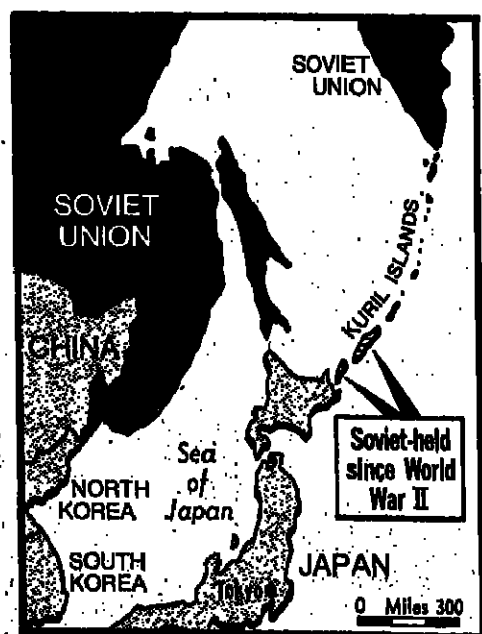
That comment may be exaggerated, but there is no exaggerating the importance to the Japanese fishing industry of waters that early next year will fall within the 200-mile exclusive fishing zones declared by the two countries.

Of Japan's total annual catch of 10 million metric tons, 4.5 million tons are harvested on the high seas — outside of the 200-mile limit that Japan now will have to consider declaring around its own coastline. That meltingly tender piece of raw pink tuna a Tokyo gourmet may be savoring tonight in his cozy little sushi restaurant could well have been flown in frozen from the far side of the Pacific or even the Atlantic.

Most of the fish consumed in Japan is not so exotic, nor so high-priced. (A single bite-size piece of raw tuna dropped over a humble size of rice can cost several dollars, depending on its quality.) Japan catches 1.8 million tons of fish a year in Soviet waters, mostly in the Okhotsk and Bering Seas, and 1.6 million tons a year in waters off Alaska and the Aleutians. Most of this (1.1 million tons in American waters and 1.3 million tons in Soviet waters) is the humble pilchard.

A high-level Japanese delegation arrived in Washington last Monday to start the third round of lengthy talks with the United States. The Japanese anticipate stiff demands from the American side that they reduce their annual catch.

Japan's own waters are insufficient to sustain the kind of ocean fishing that has become a national obsession, and upon which the resource-



Waters between Japan and U.S.S.R.

poor nation depends for much of its protein requirements.

Japan must, therefore, negotiate with the Soviet Union to try to maintain at least a part of its annual catch in Soviet waters.

"In previous fishery negotiations, we were, at least, in international legal terms, on an equal footing with the Soviet Union," said one official. "But now we have accepted the principle of 200-mile fishing limits, we are petitioners. Please let us catch fish in your waters, that's what we're going to have to say. What is the quick pro quo the Soviet Union will demand? May not our own fishermen lobby the government to give way to Moscow on other issues so that the Russians will be nice to us about fish?"

There is also the vexatious question of overlapping territorial and fishing waters. Normally the problem is settled by drawing a median line, but Japan has a long-standing territorial claim to four Soviet-occupied islands which

it does not want to jeopardize by appearing to accept Soviet fishing jurisdiction over the 200 miles surrounding these islands.

Similar problems will arise with North and South Korea and with China. Any attempt to divide fishing rights in the Japan Sea, for instance, would require Japan and the Soviet Union to sit down with the bitterly hostile regimes of North and South Korea.

Monitor correspondent David Willis reports from Moscow: The decision of the Soviet Union to join the United States, Canada, and the European Common Market in setting up its own 200-mile fishing limit around its shores means:

- Another setback for the 156-nation United Nations Law of the Sea Conference, which resumes in New York next May 23 its more than two-year effort to write a global treaty to safeguard both fish and mineral treasures.

- More red tape and restrictions for American, Scandinavian, and Japanese fishing fleets, which must now obtain permits and work within quotas in Russian waters.

These are conclusions being drawn by Western experts here following the Soviet decision Dec. 10. Experts say the Soviet decision was not unexpected.

It was another sign of growing impatience with the Law of the Sea Conference, they believe, and part of a worldwide determination to jump in quickly to protect dwindling stocks of fish now rather than later.

American, Norwegian and other Scandinavian, and Japanese fishermen now must abide by quotas of Soviet fish or face fines up to \$138,000 and confiscation of vessels. The Supreme Soviet decree on the new fishing limit appears to take effect immediately. The decree as published in the government newspaper Izvestia, said the 200-mile limit was being set up pending final action by the Law of the Sea Conference, which opened in Caracas, Venezuela, in mid-1974.

But with a U.S. 200-mile zone coming into force Feb. 28 and with Canada and the Common Market imposing theirs Jan. 1, observers say the part of the conference package on fishing looks more and more difficult to negotiate and get approved.

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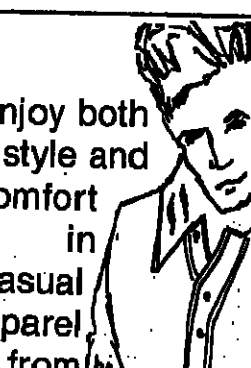
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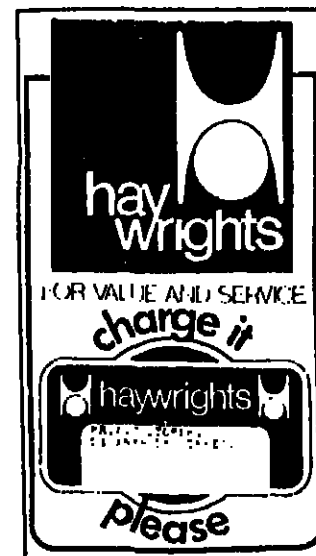
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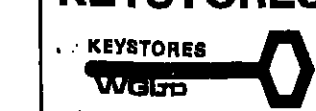
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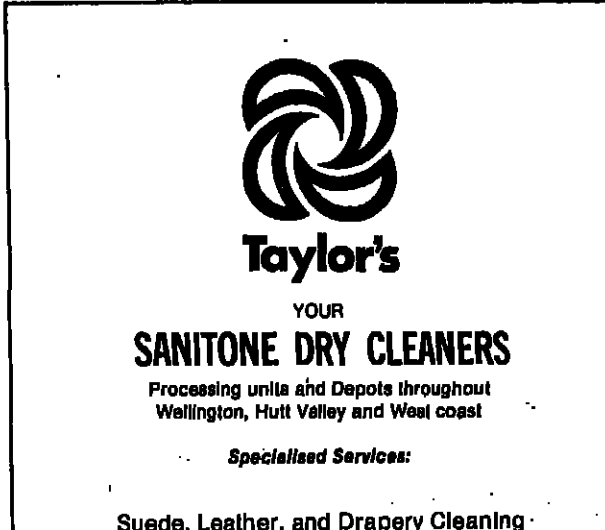
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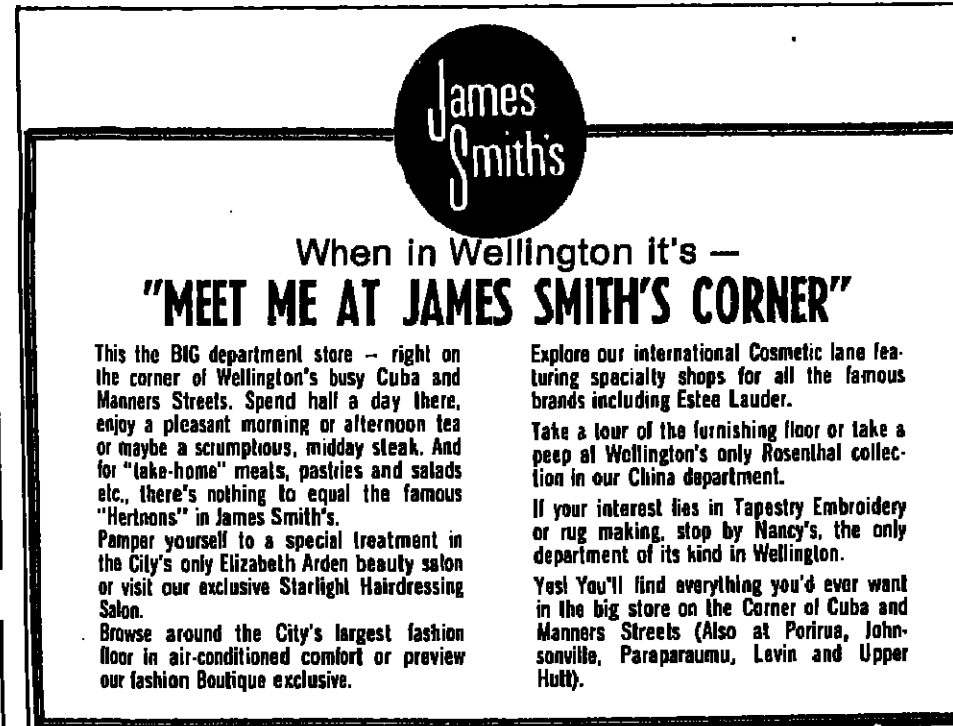
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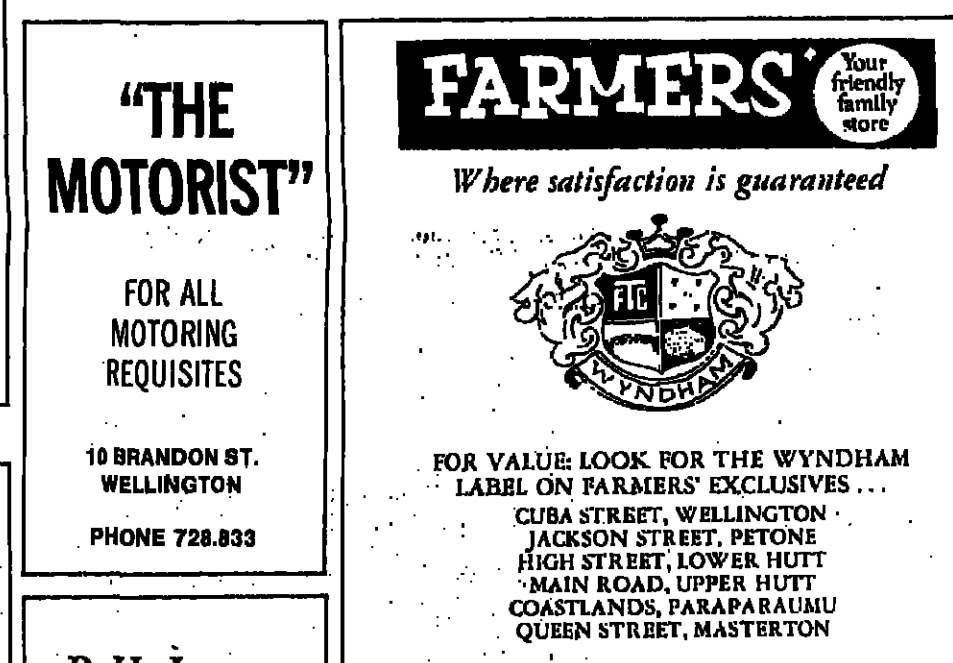
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United States

Will Jimmy Carter still talk to the people?

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Jimmy Carter insists he can maintain his personal involvement in running the country, much as he has done in shaping his new administration. But veteran leaders say he cannot.

The President-Elect sees the problem of the "splendid isolation" that takes place in the White House, but he still thinks he can overcome it.

Thus, the United States may be treated to a surprising but pleasant and refreshing experience, at least for a while: a president who, as he does now, gets on the phone and calls people all around the country for advice and who gives his special phone number to a lot of key people here and elsewhere.

At the same time, however, veteran leaders here and around the country have indicated in conversations with the Monitor that Mr. Carter is in for a "rude shock" when he

takes over the reins of the nation — that he soon will find that he is cut off almost completely from the outside world.

Said one informant:

"What Jimmy is trying to do might have been done at the turn of the century. But no more. Presidents are given so much protection now. They are shielded from harm, and this shield, of itself, keeps a president from dealing directly and personally with the general public."

Another observer puts it this way:

"Carter has no idea what he's getting into. He has no idea how big the job is. My guess is that he, like other presidents, will soon become a victim of the system. And he will be bogged down with paper work and ceremonial functions."

Mr. Carter, himself, is concerned that the Secret Service protection he is getting is already making it more difficult to communicate with the public.

Already, he finds he cannot communicate with people the way he did when he was a candidate.

But Carter sides with the President-Elect still thinks he can keep up communications with the outside world after he gets

in the White House simply by making a special effort to involve himself personally in everything.

Said one aide recently: "This is not a man who, as president, will simply sit around and wait for others to provide paper work for him to sign. He'll jump into the decisionmaking at the very beginning and at the ground floor."

Mr. Carter has been applying the personal touch to selecting his advisers, making, as an aide said, "hundreds" of phone calls to prospects or to those who could provide references or recommendations.

Mr. Carter also has given his personal phone number in Plains, Georgia, to "about 35 or 40 people." A senator who has this number made this comment: "I called this number the other day and really expected to get the switchboard. But there was Jimmy at the other end of the line."

Among leaders and political observers there was a general feeling along this line: If anyone could do it — if any president could escape his isolation and stay close to the people — it would be Jimmy Carter.

"It's his special knack," an observer commented.

Shirley Temple as U.S. Chief of Protocol

By Louise Sweeney
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The United States Chief of Protocol loves to tell the story about the 10-year-old girl with the slingshot in her lace pocketbook — movie star Shirley Temple before she became Ambassador Shirley Temple Black.

The remembered incident happened in Hyde Park. When First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt was in Hollywood, she had dropped in to watch the tiny star of "Little Miss Marker" for 10 minutes, but ended up spending a couple of hours talking with her. The result was an invitation to Hyde Park for a presidential barbecue. It was when Mrs. Roosevelt bent over to flip the hamburgers that the temptation came, as Ambassador Black recalls:

"I opened my purse, took my trusty slingshot out, picked up one of the Hyde Park pebbles, and zinged one right at target. Mrs. Roosevelt went 'OH!' and the Secret Service went for their guns, but no one saw anything."

No one except Shirley's mother, who later spanked her because "she felt it was appropriate to punish me in the same place that I'd hit Mrs. Roosevelt."

Ambassador Black leaves her slingshot home these days. As chief of protocol she is expected to zing them instead by being the diplomatic version of Emily Post. She is the first woman ever to be the U.S. Chief of Protocol, and finds that some of the rules weren't designed for women.

Shaking hands
Whenever she's introducing the President or the Secretary of State in a receiving line, for instance, shaking hands "is just not done and never has been done." So she's tried all sorts of diplomatic dodges, like standing Prince Philip-style with her hands behind her back. It was Secretary of State Kissinger who took pity on her as she stood introducing him at a Law of the Sea conference.

"He said to me, 'You know, they think you're a snob — you won't shake hands.' So every fourth person, about, he'd say, 'You know, she can't shake hands because she's on duty.' Isn't that nice?"

People tend to be nice to the ex-Hollywood moppet, former U.S. Ambassador to Ghana, U.S. Representative to the United Nations, Special Assistant to the chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, Dame of the Knights of Malta, and board member of the Del Monte Corporation. That is because she exudes niceness herself along with whiffs of l'Air du Temps perfume.

When the door opens it is not a secretary who comes out to usher you into the task-lodged office of the Chief of Protocol; it is Ambassador Black herself. She shakes hands with a dry, strong, small hand and then leads the way into her office with the familiar, jaunty, little walk. When she turns suddenly it is as though she's about to break into tap dancing. "The Good Ship Lollipop." But she talks in-



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Mrs. Black — slingshot put away

stead about the necessity for protocol even in this casual, no-hat, no-tie, no-little white gloves society today.

Why protocol?

"The reason for protocol is to create an atmosphere of calm authority. Our job is to make it look easy and not to have anything go wrong. You have to plan ahead six weeks to three months. It's a precision job. It's a detailed job." She explains it in detail, getting up often, as she does during the conversation to act out a point or a story, like the one about the "bulletproof limousine door" so heavy she could not get it open in protocol time.

There is something quite game and full of merriment about this former child star, who points out she has been in public life for 45 years — since she was three. She laughs about how she once terrorized the Fox Studio at seven by racing around in a tiny white and red sports car given her by friend and dancing partner Bill Robinson. She credits the supportive, structured love of her family for the fact that her life was not ruined by early stardom.

In person, Ambassador Black is a small, curvy lady in a royal blue Ultrasuede and silk dress, high black boots, and lots of gold and blue jewelry. Her hair and eyes are dark brown, she chuckles a lot, and she wears makeup that looks more Hollywood than reality.

Bottom (where the State Department sits). Charles Yost, former chief U.S. representative to the UN calls her "one of the most useful members of the delegation," noting that the initial image of her "as a little movie star, great fun, but not to be taken seriously, turned around in three weeks" when they discovered how well she did her homework; how hard she worked, and how "professional" she was.

Ambassador Black apparently has worked just as hard in the six months or so she has been Chief of Protocol. She is president of the four-inch-thick manual on protocol she has assembled and expects to turn over to her successor. It is the first printed version of all the rules, customs, and technicalities which formerly had been passed along verbally, like tribal lore.

Her husband, Charles Black, says, "Everybody knows how men feel about their wives." He speaks of her just as a woman, "intelligently known, conscientious, indefatigable."

Latest fraud: 'Paper people'

By Louise Sweeney
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
"Paper people" who obtain false identifications for criminal purposes are costing the country an estimated \$10 billion a year.

The Justice Department has released an 18-month, 800-page report by the Federal Advisory Committee on False Identification which indicates that false IDs are a costly and pervasive growth industry in the United States. For instance:

- False IDs result in a bill of \$1 billion a year in check, credit card, and securities fraud. The credit card area is particularly prone to abuse, because of its size. There are 37 million Master Charge cards and 21 million BankAmericards.

- In drug smuggling, 80 percent of the hard drugs coming into the U.S. are smuggled via false IDs.

- The tax burden of illegal immigration boosted by false IDs is sometimes estimated as high as \$12 billion annually, says the report.

Fraud against government, including abuses of welfare, social security, and food stamp programs, runs into the billions. Fugitives find false IDs a powerful tool in avoiding arrests.

"False identification is a criminal's best friend. With it, criminals can appear and disappear at will by creating fictitious 'paper people,'" according to David J. Muchow,

chairman of the federal advisory committee, who is a Justice Department criminal division lawyer.

The committee of 80 represents 50 federal, state, and local agencies, the public, and businesses. It prepared its report with a \$200,000 grant from the Justice Department.

Among more than 100 recommendations, one strongly reflects a national identification document. This is welcomed by those concerned with the rights of privacy in any such tightening of identification procedures. According to Mr. Muchow, not more than one or two votes were cast for any kind of national ID card among the approximately 80 persons voting over the entire two-year period. The report lists arguments against it as including: political opposition; possibility of imposters or counterfeiters using it; possibility of error affecting innocent people; abuse of such a system by organized crime.

Among the other recommendations:

- Tightening requirements for identification on birth certificate requests, as well as the matching of birth and death certificates "to prevent criminals from using the names of deceased infants."

- Uniform ID standards for welfare applicants. A case was cited of a "Chicago welfare queen" who used 250 aliases in 10 states to steal more than \$150,000 from social welfare programs, she palmed off 31 addresses, three social security numbers, and records of eight "deceased husbands."

Newspapers beamed to Europe

By Louise Sweeney
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Etam, West Virginia
We sat in a small, blue-gray room in Etam, West Virginia, and watched the front page of the Washington Post begin to whirl on a cylinder until its black columns of type turned into blurred, gray streaks.

The "facsimile" transmission of the front page had been transmitted to Rome via Intelsat JV — a satellite, 22,300 miles over the Atlantic Ocean.

The high-speed facsimile transmission was greeted with bravos and boo glories in Rome at the printing plant of the Italian newspaper Corriere Della Sera, by publishers attending an international symposium on laser and facsimile technology.

Back at the point of origin, the Communications Satellite Corporation (Comsat) "earth station" for the satellites in the sun-brown woods of West Virginia, it all looked so simple. There were two blue and gray machines — one an upright console model, full of

blinking, tiny red lights; the other a long, rectangular machine that looked to this reporter's untutored eye like my Aunt Honey's electric mangle for ironing sheets.

A proof of the front page of the Post had been inserted on the cylindrical roll and at the flick of a button, began to whirl away. The facsimile scanner then produced a signal, transmitted to the Fucino earth station in Italy, then relayed by land lines to Rome, 80 miles away.

The demonstration was the first such transmission using a digital technique at 50,000 bits (which means that 50,000 units of information per second were sent) over a single voice circuit. Usually such a

transmission requires several voice circuits.

Using conventional, non-satellite facsimile, it would have taken longer to do the same job, sending the entire front page of the Post galloping through space to Rome.

According to Comsat more than 30 newspapers in a variety of countries use communications satellites and land lines for facsimile-page transmission to remote printing plants. The list includes The Christian Science Monitor, as well as the International Herald Tribune, the London Daily Mail, Pravda, Stockholm's Expressen, Dagens Nyheter, the Singapore Eastern Sun, and the Wall Street Journal.

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United States

Ethnic elements bubble up from U.S. melting pot

By Stewart Dill McBride
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Mass.
America never has lived up to the Emersonian vision of the ethnic melting pot. In fact, over the last century the nation has come more to resemble, if anything, a spicy pot of goulash with distinct chunks of foreign flavor.

Recently, Slovak sociologist Michael Novak, a leading U.S. authority on white ethnic groups, came here to proclaim the "failure of the melting pot" and the birth of a "new ethnicity," sweeping America and the world.

It is, he said, an ethnic revival rising in response to the cultural homogenization of modern development and the more fervent "search for a moral vision."

Speaking to a conference sponsored by the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, Mr. Novak asserted that strong feelings of nationalism abroad and neighborhood pride in the U.S. were the products of a general hungering for a "new morality."

He said the arrival in the U.S. of more than 30 million immigrants between 1880 and 1924 — coming primarily from Southern and Eastern Europe — was the largest migration in the history of the world. Although white, ethnic Americans are today "not well organized politically," he said in an interview, the rebirth of ethnic awareness in the U.S. is being felt dramatically at the polls.

Mr. Novak, who predicted the flowering of American "cultural pluralism" five years ago in a book titled "The Idea of the Unmeltable Ethnics," said that Jimmy Carter's presidential victory was largely due to the support of white, lower-middle-class voters.

President Ford's misstatement in one of the televised debates with Mr. Carter that Eastern Europe was not under the domination of the Soviet Union, he said, not only "reinforced the image of Ford as mistake-prone" but frightened many Eastern Europeans living in the U.S. who were "already worried about [Secretary of State Henry] Kissinger and his dealings

[with the U.S.S.R.] in the Helsinki agreement."

"Blacks voted the same percentage [for Jimmy Carter in 1976] as they did for [Sen. George] McGovern [Democratic presidential candidate in 1972]. What changed in this election was the Roman Catholic, ethnic vote, the vote of Eastern Europeans," said Mr. Novak, a former speechwriter for Democratic presidential candidates McGovern and Edmund S. Muskie.

He added that voters of Eastern European descent numbered between 6 million and 8 million and some ethnic groups, such as Polish-Americans, had voter turnout rates of 80 percent.

Despite the political debt President-Elect Carter owes to white, ethnic voters, they may have a harder time getting the ear of the new administration than when Gerald Ford was in office, says Mr. Novak.

He is concerned that thus far Mr. Carter has little representation from "ethnic America" on his transition staff because, as Mr. Novak puts

it, "It is not easy for a man from Georgia to understand Northern pluralism. But beginning in 1978, Carter will become very ethnic conscious when he realizes where he needs votes."

"There is nothing [ethnic] in Carter's experience as there was in Ford's. He [Ford] came from Grand Rapids, and was very politically conscious that it was an ethnic city," said Mr. Novak. He pointed out that Mr. Ford created a position on his White House staff for a special adviser on ethnic affairs.

Mr. Novak lauded Mr. Carter's attempt to include more women and blacks in his administration but added, in a reference to ethnic caricatures portrayed on television, "If you're going to invite in the Jeffersons, you've got to have Archie Bunker, too."

As the flight of affluent whites from urban centers continues, says Mr. Novak, it is cooperation and mutual respect between ethnic whites and blacks which will determine the success and survival of the nation's cities. "It is stable neighborhoods with secure economic bases that will keep people in the cities."

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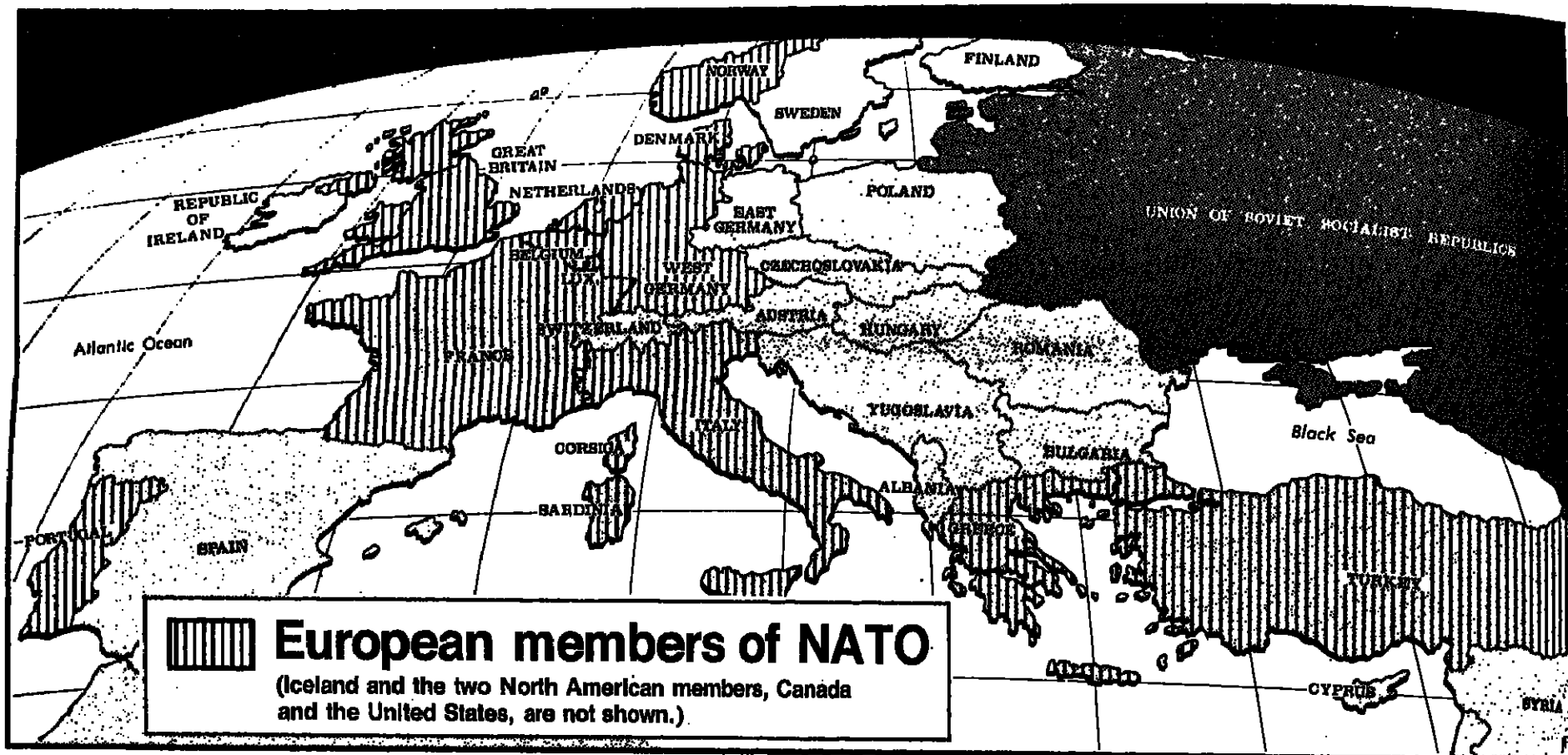
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NATO



Europe's defense: its strength and its weakness

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
When President-Elect Jimmy Carter turns his attention to America's oldest and most important alliance, he will find NATO in some ways in better shape than it has ever been.
Mr. Carter's repeated accusation, made during the presidential election campaign, that the United States was neglecting or out of touch with its allies might have been true two or three years ago. During the 1973 Middle East war, several NATO countries refused to cooperate with the U.S. supply effort for Israel, and relations became severely strained. At one point, Europe seemed neglected enough for the Nixon administration to have to declare a "Year of Europe." But the Ford admini-

stration has made a considerable effort to consult carefully and frequently with America's NATO allies. And a growing concern on the part of both the Americans and Europeans with the gradual Soviet buildup in conventional arms in Central Europe has generated a renewed dedication to the alliance on both sides of the Atlantic.
While there is some apprehension on the European side about the future under Jimmy Carter and while there always has been some concern, particularly in West Germany, that the United States might — in its quest for détente — lose sight of its NATO commitment and take unilateral action with the Soviets in a nuclear weapons deal, the Europeans appear to be working more harmoniously with each other and with the Americans than they were just a year ago.

When the NATO ministers met last year in Brussels, the dispute between Britain and Iceland over fishing rights was raging — and causing dismay in the alliance. Portugal seemed to be maintaining uncertain control at best over its rebellious Army units. And there was a persistent fear that Italy, too, could be "lost" to NATO because of Communist political victories. But, from the NATO point of view, the "worst" failed to occur in any of these places.

High-priority items

The French, who have always been a worry for their NATO partners, are engaged in what everyone considers to be a long overdue reorganization of their armed forces, cutting down on their badly trained conscript manpower and increasing the professionalism of their army.

But NATO does not lack for problems, and some of them are thorny enough that Mr. Carter himself may have to intervene and exert his presidential clout in order to move all parties toward a resolution.

Among the high-priority items facing the Carter administration will be decisions on:
• How to cope with the Soviets' conventional arms buildup in Central Europe. To many military observers, the buildup goes beyond a strictly defensive capability. The old fallback position — that the West would bring nuclear weapons into battle if the Soviets were in danger of breaking through with conventional arms — now is being questioned in this day of rough nuclear equivalence between the two superpowers.
• How to put an end to the wasteful duplication of weapons development and production among the NATO countries. According to one expert, Thomas A. Callaghan Jr., the waste exceeds \$10 billion a year. With 14 defense ministries and 39 armed forces, there is what NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns calls "a logistics nightmare that may well prove impossible of support."

In the meantime, in the American Army, according to Robert W. Komer of the RAND Corporation, "the tendency is to design and produce equipment as if the Army were the only force in NATO and we'd be fighting the Russians alone." And he says, in an Army magazine article, "We can't even talk with each other over most of the tactical communications now in use."
• How to repair the breach in NATO's vulnerable southern flank. Mr. Carter is expected to seek congressional approval fairly quickly for new defense agreements there with both Turkey and Greece which are NATO allies whose dispute over Cyprus and the Aegean Sea has caused the Alliance great anguish.

Evenhanded policy
Mr. Carter already had begun, through a statement to American senators, to let the Greeks and Turks know he plans to be evenhanded. His campaign statements had led the Greeks to believe that he was going to favor them.
In his campaign statements, Mr. Carter acknowledged a need to do something about the Russian buildup and he has implicitly endorsed a greater standardization of weapons systems. But, according to a well-researched article in Congressional Quarterly, standardization efforts may meet great resistance in the U.S. Congress.
"The key to the success of future moves toward greater NATO standardization may lie in Carter's willingness to commit to such battles the political capital necessary to win," says the article.

At last — arms may be standardized

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Brussels
Quietly, with little publicity, 11 European nations are moving ahead with plans to coordinate their weapons production and procurement.

Given the each-man-for-himself attitude of the past in the region, the development holds wide-ranging implications for the future. In view of some diplomats, it has the potential for becoming the most important step forward in European defense cooperation of the last decade. It already has succeeded in helping bring the French, long known for their defiant independence, into closer collaboration with their NATO allies. And most defense experts would agree that a credible West European defense requires a contribution from France.

In addition to its obvious aims of (1) securing French cooperation and (2) doing away with some of the wasteful duplication of effort in the development of weapons, the 11-nation European grouping, known as the European Program Group (EPG), has the unstated aim of (3) increasing West European bargaining power when it comes to negotiating with the United States over the sales and procurement of arms. At stake are sales in the tens of billions of dollars and possible savings through "standardization" and integration of weapons systems.

Given the bargaining power which the EPG should provide them, the Europeans can be expected to grow more insistent in their demands that arms sales within NATO become a "two-way street," with more weapons being sold by

Europe to the United States than had been the case in the past. So far, American sales to Europe have come to eight times those going from Europe to the United States.

While the United States officially favors anything which furthers weapons standardization, it views the EPG with some caution. There are some fears in the U.S. that the organization might become a European arms "cartel," with a primary aim of competing with the United States in weapons sales. Some American experts welcome the growth of the EPG, however, as a source of Western strength, just as they welcomed the earlier formation of the European Economic Community.

Although its potential is great, it is much too early to say how far the EPG will go. What the Americans now are watching with particular care is the way in which the organization coordinates its efforts with the rest of the NATO alliance. The United States, Canada, and Iceland are NATO members which are not part of the EPG — Belgium, Denmark, France, West Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

One cause for American concern is that once the EPG gets beyond a certain point in weapons development, it moves into the realm of military doctrine and strategy, an area of obvious importance to all members of the NATO alliance.

What has the 10-month-old EPG accomplished so far? Among other things, it has (1) decided, on six types of equipment, to be worked on in common, (2) agreed on the need to produce 1,000 tactical fighter planes between 1985 and 1995, and (3) created for the

first time a comprehensive list of the different member countries' military equipment production schedules, with a view to coordination.

The Germans, in the meantime, have produced a study on possible industrial cooperation and the "rationalization" of the West European arms industries.

Why have the French, NATO's proud mavericks, been participating in all this? For one thing, when it became clear that the American F-16, and not the French Mirage, was going to be the fighter of the future for a four-member consortium of European nations, it shook the French. Having lost out in that crucial competition, the French feared that their aerospace industry would be isolated and fall behind if they did not join with other European countries in a joint enterprise — the EPG — which would provide them with an assured share of the NATO arms sales action.

The French Government has nevertheless been discreet about its role in the EPG and its cooperation with NATO in other fields. President Giscard d'Estaing wants to avoid criticism from the Gaullists and the left-wing political parties, both of them critical of France's NATO links. Since he especially needs Gaullist support, the President's references to NATO are kept low key. But the participation of France, the biggest of the European arms salesmen, is considered essential to the success of the EPG.

Ten years ago, the French, under President Charles de Gaulle, seemed to be moving out of NATO. Today, while maintaining their military "autonomy," they appear to have quietly joined up again.

Africa

Will a touch of capitalism push Tanzanians to hoe a better row?

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Tanzania, whose agrarian socialism is watched by all Africa, soon may try a few "capitalistic" incentives to spark economic growth, according to well-informed Western sources.

"Kilimanjaro cashews" and "uhuru coffee" will not suddenly appear on the international market, as one promoter of capitalism suggested. (Uhuru is the Swahili word for freedom.)

But some pragmatic Tanzanian leaders in the civil service and the Cabinet recognize that lack of incentives for workers is a problem here.

Workers, who are urged and often coerced to return from the towns to the farms, are daily drummed with slogans of socialist equality. The local newspapers which are in the hands of the ideologues no longer reflect the thinking of the government planners, according to a Western observer.

A turn in economic thinking will not mean foreign investment can flood in, but merely that some incentive concepts, perhaps similar to those in communist Yugoslavia, would be allowed.

Drought in Tanzania in 1973 and 1974, the rise in oil prices, a 49 percent rate of inflation in 1975, and the lack of incentives have made the economy even more sluggish.

Divided wealth

Up to now the attitude of the Tanzanians, whose economy is state-controlled, has been that "wealth is to be divided, not produced," said one Western diplomat.

This is in stark contrast to the economy of neighboring Kenya, which has welcomed foreign investment and is booming industrially. (Critics would say Kenya is not dividing its wealth.)

The black market across the Kenyan border will be one barometer of whether new incentives in Tanzania will turn the strained economy around. Now, a farmer in Tanzania can and does take his cow to sell in Kenya and gets twice the value for it in Kenyan shillings

he would get in Tanzanian shillings. If conditions do not improve, that black market is likely to expand.

Crops this year are good in Tanzania, but economists are not certain if this is the result of higher (government-set) prices for crops or of the more favorable weather.

Tanzanians and defenders who say, "Give us time — by the year 2000 we will prove our way was better," are difficult to refute. They could be right.

But some agricultural economists are concerned the relocation of peasant farmers into 9,000 villages was carried out without sufficient planning and preparation. The peasants had been scattered over the country.

Farming

This resettlement may not have given enough weight to the traditional shifting pattern of farming, which was suited to the quickly exhaustible tropical soil. When soil around the new villages is depleted, will the farmers have to be moved again?

The recent rounding up of drifters in Dar es Salaam who were moved out to farming areas

has not worked well. Some mistakes have been made (housewives were picked up while shopping) and many of the drifters have floated right back to town.

As one economic expert with the Economic Commission for Africa said: "Youths gravitating into towns is something beyond economics. After all, I didn't stay in Okmulgee [Oklahoma]."

Another major economic issue is the status of the East African Community (EAC), which once bound Tanzania with Kenya and Uganda.

Informed sources say Kenya wants the EAC disbanded, while poorer Tanzania and chaotic Uganda would like the remaining joint services to continue. This includes the communications system, research centers, and the airways, which this month stopped service to about eight small airfields.

Tanzania is trying to make much of its new trade relations with independent Mozambique, but a trade alliance with Mozambique on Zambian would not be very beneficial because the three countries basically have the same items available to trade.

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With IMF loan, unions could push Britain over the top

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

The British Government has announced the spending cuts to which it is committing itself in return for the \$3.9 billion loan it has asked for from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey told the House of Commons Wednesday that in return for these cuts, IMF managing director H. Johannes Witteveen was prepared to recommend granting of the loan.

But the immediate reaction of the money markets was that the proposed cuts were not enough to enable Britain to start climbing out of the economic pit it is in and begin paying its own way. The pound — which had risen in value very slightly early last week in expectation of Chancellor Healey's announcement — fell two cents in its dollar value late Wednesday to \$1.0655.

It is known that at the outset of the loan negotiations, the IMF had wanted bigger cuts and more austerity than those finally announced by Mr. Healey in return for the loan. But the IMF

was apparently persuaded by the British Cabinet's argument that cuts beyond a certain point would in fact be counterproductive.

Cooperation stressed

The Cabinet is convinced that there cannot be economic recovery in Britain without the voluntary cooperation of the trade unions in keeping wages down. The government has so far secured this cooperation through a so-called social contract with the unions. What the Cabinet feared during loan negotiations was that if government spending were cut too savagely, unemployment would rise above a level tolerable to the unions, which would then feel obliged to break the social contract. A round of high wage-increases would then probably follow, supported by industrial action (such as strikes) that could wreck economic recovery and put dangerous strains on the social fabric of British democracy.

Some left-wing Labour MPs shouted "Resign!" when Mr. Healey announced his cuts — as did opposition Conservatives. (The left-wingers are ideologically against public spending cuts and tend to have a little-England ap-

proach of abhorring any outsider's stating conditions to Britain — as the IMF has discreetly done.) But significantly, one of the most powerful trade union leaders, Jack Jones of the Transport and General Workers Union, said he thought the government's approach would ensure survival of the social contract.

Defense a victim

Overall the spending cuts announced by Mr. Healey amount to £3.5 billion (\$5.8 billion) over the next two years — £1.5 billion in the financial year beginning April 1, 1977, and £2 in the financial year beginning April 1, 1978. (These are the figures for the bottom line known as the public sector borrowing requirement.)

To help achieve these cuts, the government intends to lop off the equivalent of \$504 million from the defense budget and \$168 million from overseas aid over the next two financial years. There will also be cutbacks in road and school building, in the civil service, and in housing programs.

Taxes are to be raised on tobacco and alcohol, but not until Jan. 1 — that is, not till after Christmas. And to help further cushion the

cuts, the government is going to sell part of the stock it holds in the international oil company BP. (The sale will not be so big as to imperil the government's continued controlling interest in the company.)

Equally important with these measures to the success of the government's program, as the IMF sees it, is the limit the Cabinet is able to put on the expansion of the money supply in Britain, in the two years immediately ahead. The IMF is understood to want to keep it to 10 percent. And a clearer idea of just what can be achieved on this without excessive deflation should come when Chancellor Healey actually presents his annual budget to Parliament next April.

In the Commons Wednesday, Mr. Healey also announced that the U.S. Treasury and Federal Reserve, together with the West German central bank, had offered Britain a total of \$850 million to help cushion the adverse effect on the British economy of dealings in sterling by those who were using sterling solely as a reserve currency (i.e., shifting their deposits from Britain to elsewhere).

Should U.S. money aid Chile?

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The new Congress is going to be taking a closer — and more critical — look at the way the United States channels aid funds through international banking organizations into countries under authoritarian control.

This already has become apparent in the questioning by some congressmen of two probable World Bank loans to Chile which may amount to as much as \$60 million. Other congressmen plan to hold hearings next year on the relationship between organizations such as the World Bank and the human rights issue in countries such as Chile.

During the presidential election campaign, Jimmy Carter made a number of statements of concern for the suppression of human rights in some of the countries which are receiving American economic and military assistance.

As recently as last month, as President-Elect, he said of the human-rights situation in Chile and elsewhere that "the allocation of foreign aid and the normal friendship of our country would be determined or affected certainly by the attitude of those countries toward human rights." A day later, Chile's military leaders released more than 300 political prisoners in an apparent attempt to improve their image with the incoming Carter administration.

In the past, critics of aid to countries such as Chile have focused their attention on direct assistance from the United States. But with direct aid declining and multilateral assistance increasing, they have begun to ask more ques-



Ruined town in southern Chile

By Gordon N. Conner, chief photographer

Will funneling of U.S. funds here help break bonds of tyranny?

tions about the international banking organizations in which the United States plays such an important role.

In the World Bank, the United States holds 22.66 percent of the voting power.

In the International Development Association (IDA), which handles the World Bank's soft, or concessional, loans, the U.S. voting share is 37.3 percent.

In a recent letter to Secretary of the Treasury William E. Simon, nine Democratic congressmen raised objections to the apparent U.S. acquiescence in negotiations for two World Bank loans in question for Chile.

"Although no prohibition exists to limit U.S. approval of World Bank lending to countries like Chile, which so systematically violate human rights, it is the clear intent of Congress

that we not support such repressive regimes through any economic assistance channel," the letter said.

The first signature on the letter was that of Henry S. Reuss of Wisconsin, who is both chairman of the House Banking Committee and chairman of the international economics subcommittee of the House Joint Economic Committee. The two loans for Chile would be for agricultural credit and a power project.

During the three years when the socialist government of Salvador Allende Gossens was in power in Chile, the World Bank made no new loans to Chile. But each year since the military coup of 1973, the bank has increased its lending — from \$13.5 million in fiscal year 1974 to \$33 million in fiscal year 1976.

The \$33 million loan for the rehabilitation of Chile's copper mining industry met with considerable opposition within the bank itself. And the latest proposed loans for Chile are expected to meet with some opposition as well.

Chile's economic problems have been compounded by a drop in the price of copper since early October.

The country has had to cope with a staggering rate of inflation — it reached a peak of more than 300 percent in 1973 — and severe unemployment.

The Chilean military leaders have adopted an economic program modeled after the conservative theories of Prof. Milton Friedman of the University of Chicago, winner of this year's Nobel Prize for Economics. But there now is considerable doubt as to the effectiveness of this the Friedman "monetarist" approach in the Chile context, given the continuing decline in the country's economic and financial fortunes. And Chile is finding it hard to obtain all the foreign investment it had been counting on.

The discouragement of further investment and assistance to Chile by the incoming Carter administration could prove to be a decisive blow to the military leaders' economic plans.

From page 1

*Soothing oil

The timing of the gesture was arranged skillfully. Sheikh Yamani's announcement in Qatar came within a few minutes of the time Mr. Carter said at a press conference in Atlanta, Georgia, that his future Secretary of State, Cyrus Vance, along with present Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, was already in conversation with "nations involved in the OPEC decision" on oil prices.

Mr. Carter added that he could not "anticipate what the OPEC nations will do, but I feel very good about their attitude."

In other words, there is already a negotiation between the incoming administration and Saudi Arabia about a collaboration that would be aimed at stabilizing the American economy,

stabilizing the relationship between the West and the oil-producing countries, and stabilizing the Middle East.

The question among diplomats is whether these opening moves toward collaboration between the world's biggest single exporter of oil and the United States can overcome the radical influences resisting a settlement in the Middle East. Radical Arabs prefer another war to peace. So, too, do Israeli hawks. Arab radicals are of course encouraged from Moscow. Israeli hawks know that Israel's military position is excellent now but is bound in the long run to decline. The settlement must come fairly soon. Certainly within the next two years. Otherwise, the force pushing the two sides to another war would probably overcome

the forces at present working toward peace.

The state of the American economy over the next decade is probably involved in this matter. The United States is increasing its dependence on oil, and on Arabian oil. Consumption in the United States is still going up. No significant progress has yet been made in going over to alternate sources of energy. Americans burn more Arabian oil every year.

Mr. Carter would like to check the rate of inflation. To do so he needs the cooperation of Saudi Arabia. If he could get steady oil prices at the beginning of his administration he would have an argument against any and all other forms of price rises. He might even be able to talk the steel companies into rolling back their own latest price rises.

B-1 bomber gets limited go-ahead

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

In consultation with President Ford, Secretary of Defense Donald E. Rumsfeld has authorized the Air Force to conclude contracts to begin production of the B-1 bomber. The emphasis is, however, on "beginning," — for President-Elect Jimmy Carter will be in a position to limit or cut off production on Feb. 1 or at the end of June.

The Defense Department has accordingly awarded three contracts limited to \$87 million per month through June, 1977. Rockwell International gets a contract for \$562 million to build the first three production B-1s in addition to the four prototypes already manufactured and to begin preparations for another eight.

General Electric receives a contract for \$78.1 million for 12 engines and the Boeing Company gets a contract for \$33.8 million for the avionics for these aircraft — the electronic equipment.

All of this is based on a congressional appropriation of \$1.53 billion for B-1 development and fulfillment during fiscal 1977.

Leaving options open

Secretary of the Air Force Thomas C. Reed stressed at a Pentagon news briefing that no attempt had been made to force the hand of the new administration. On the contrary, he said, every effort had been made "to provide the President-Elect with a great deal of flexibility."

Observers pointed out that had the Pentagon wished to lock in the new administration it could have concluded final contracts for the entire program for producing 244 B-1s at a cost of \$22.8 billion.

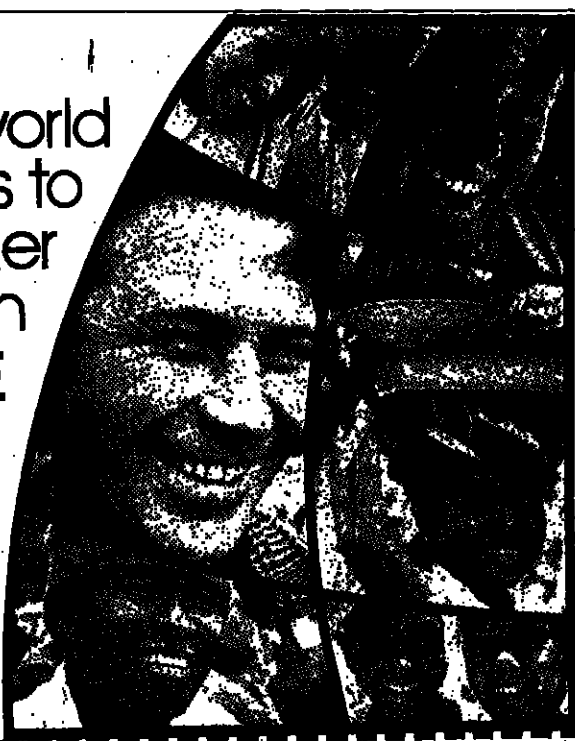
Instead, the Secretary of the Air Force made careful evaluations buttressed by the evaluation of a committee headed by Prof. Cortland Perkins, president of the National Academy of Engineering. The committee asserted that the production decision could be made with real confidence in the technical status.

Alternatives probed

In addition, he asked three knowledgeable outsiders to review all alternatives to the B-1. These were Edward E. David Jr., chairman of the National Security Council Strategic Panel; Dr. Michael M. May, of the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory; and Paul H. Nitze, former deputy Secretary of Defense and SALT negotiator. This panel concluded "that the B-1 should be procured for inclusion in the Air Force."

The tests concluded that the B-1 would be an essential element of the strategic triad, the other elements being the submarine capable of launching missiles and the land-based intercontinental ballistic missile.

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From page 1

*S. A. businessmen campaign against apartheid

Business organizations — including major department stores, banks, insurance companies, oil companies, and five-star hotels — have been asked to take part in the campaign.

The idea for the campaign came from a string of resolutions passed earlier this year at the annual congress of the national association of chambers of commerce, when businessmen from all over the country debated the wave of black unrest and South Africa's ailing economy.

Practice as well as preaching

Most of them were convinced that the government was not moving fast enough to antipate black demands, and that political injustices were having direct social and economic consequences.

But delegates pointed out that while organized commerce was urging the government to make reforms in race relations, businessmen

themselves should start at once to practice what they preach.

Leading businessmen and industrialists have also convened a formal conference on the "quality of life" in the black urban townships. The delegates included the South African mining tycoon, Harry Oppenheimer, and the head of an important Afrikaans publishing company, David de Villiers, as well as a sprinkling of leading blacks.

Although the organizers went out of their way to deny that politics was involved, the question of the future of black citizens in the black urban areas is the hottest political issue confronting the government at present. It is impossible to avoid the political implications in any thorough consideration of the subject.

Final course of action

In the end, the businessmen decided to try to find ways to enable more urban Africans to

buy their own homes, to encourage black businessmen to improve and expand their businesses, to help provide better amenities, and to help improve educational standards.

Although the lead in the anti-discrimination campaign has been taken mainly by English-speaking organizations, Afrikaans organizations are showing more interest and support. There are moves to unite all the commercial and industrial employer associations, English and Afrikaans, in a common front to work for change, directly and through the government, so that the present legal restrictions on black workers and businessmen can be removed.

Apart from Mr. Vorster's warnings to commerce a few months ago to keep out of politics, the government has kept silent about the latest endeavors by South Africa's worried businessmen to improve race relations by breaking down the very barriers the government itself put up.

From page 1

*Revolutionary groups vie for fleeing blacks

ANC officials claim to have enrolled about 30 youths in Tanzania. Some of these have been delegated through guerrilla training camps in Mozambique to training camps around Morogoro in southern Tanzania.

The ANC appears to be shepherding its new members toward training to infiltrate into South Africa with weapons.

Reflecting ANC's admitted aim that armed struggle is the only method to use, Vusi Afrika, the head of ANC radio broadcasting, repeatedly called the three young recruits this correspondent interviewed "Lutuli's soldiers." (Chief Albert Lutuli was a president of ANC and won the Nobel peace prize in 1960.)

Military preparedness

Because of the ANC's ties with the Soviet Union and Mozambique, the movement seems

to be more advanced militarily than PAC is. One informed Western source says that, in fact, most of the students coming out of South Africa are refusing to choose either ANC or PAC. Instead, they are sticking with their own organizations — the South African Student Organization (SASO) and the South African Student Movement (SASM).

However, youths who come to Tanzania have to align themselves with the ANC or PAC, or they will be thrown into jail. In Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland this does not hold.

Back to school

Botswana is especially hard hit. With an estimated 600 youths and with little money to support them, it already has taken in many Zimbabwean (black Rhodesian) refugees.

Various organizations are making some effort to return some of the youths to schools. These include efforts by the United Nations Development Program, the UN educational and Training Program for Southern Africa, and the African American Institute. A request has been made through the Organization of African Unity for Nigeria to help Sweden in considering assistance.

The PAC spokesman at the UN, David Sibeko, claims that 65 percent of the youths want to train to fight.

But when this reporter talked to three youths who had aligned themselves with the ANC and presumably were militants, the score was three out of three for going to school instead of fighting.

Argentina: terrorists in retreat

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla says his military government "is very close to a final victory" over leftist terrorists.

"Ticking off 'very significant results' in the campaign against the guerrillas, General Videla notes that many of the leaders of the two leftist organizations — the Ejército Revolucionario del Pueblo and the Montoneros — have been killed or jailed.

But the general, who seized power March 23 in a coup that toppled South America's first woman president, warns that merely destroying the paramilitary guerrillas is not enough.

In a 90-minute interview in the Casa Rosada, the seat of government here, he said there have to be "real solutions" to the political, social, economic, and cultural problems that permitted the guerrillas to win such widespread support in Argentina and to do so much damage in the past decade.

Winning the peace

When those problems are solved, "we will not only have won the war against subversion, but we will have won the peace for the Argentine people," he said.

General Videla is convinced that the majority of Argentina's 25 million people support the policies and actions of his government. He returned to this theme throughout the interview, which took place amid reports that civilian opposition to the eight-month-old military government is growing.

Some of the opposition stems from a feeling that the military has abused the rights of many Argentines in the struggle against terrorists.

General Videla said he was quite aware of the bad image that Argentina has abroad, but he repeatedly rejected this "distorted image."

He admitted that some abuses of human rights may have occurred. In the past eight months, he said, "it is wrong to think this is the norm."

There are standing orders to protect the human rights of all Argentines, he said, adding that it is often forgotten that the terrorists have violated the rights of Argentines — military men, workers, businessmen, politicians, and churchmen — regularly.

The visitor hears that view frequently, particularly from military officers, some of whom appear to want even tougher measures against opponents. This, in turn, has led to a good deal of speculation that General Videla may be facing pressures within the military and could be replaced momentarily.

General Videla said the situation the military inherited when it overthrew the government of Maria Estela Martinez de Peron was one not only of terrorist-inspired chaos, but also of economic chaos.

Bitter disagreements

Much has been done in the past eight months, he argued, to solve the economic problems. But he declined to deal at length with economic questions because the 1977 budget is being prepared.

Left unmentioned were the bitter disagreements within the government over priorities and the pressures being put on it by workers who have lost 40 percent of their purchasing power in the past year.

In general terms, General Videla said the priorities of his government include cutting inflation, maintaining employment at its present high levels, cutting government expenses and bureaucracy, and bringing in foreign capital for development of the nation.

He held out little expectation that 1977 would be an easy year for Argentines. The government for its part "must resist internal and external pressures," the businessman must hold down on "his earnings so as not to produce recession and unemployment," and the worker "has to accept a virtual wage freeze," he said.

Although General Videla knows this all is unpopular, he gives every indication of being determined to make the policy stick.

Brazil cozies up to Peru

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Brazil's current diplomatic courtship of Peru is raising a lot of eyebrows in Latin America.

In the first place, any Brazilian initiative, diplomatic or otherwise, is suspect in a hemisphere that worries about Brazil's increasing political and economic muscle. And Peru has been among the most concerned.

But the courtship is blossoming.

The presidents of the two nations, both military men, met last month at Iquitos on the Peruvian stretch of the Amazon, in what both sides are hailing as a rapprochement between their countries, whose relations have been anything but cordial over the years.

Still, the basic suspicion with which Portuguese-speaking Brazil is held in Spanish-speaking South America would seem to offer major stumbling blocks to the courtship. Foreign offices throughout Latin America wonder why Brazil is courting Peru and why Peru is succumbing to Brazil's blandishments.

The answers are elusive. They have to do with Peru's current economic difficulties, which could be alleviated with Brazilian assistance.

But there is more. Among the Spanish-speaking countries in Latin America, only Peru has ties with black Africa that go back almost a decade, and these ties fit into Brazil's own interests.

There are indications that Peru and Brazil may soon offer a consortium of technological help to the developing African nations.

Lima is guardedly optimistic about the rapprochement with Brazil. But suspicion of Brazil and its motives lingers.

There is concern that Brazil will dominate any arrangement. This is particularly true on the issue of Amazon development. More than 2,000 miles of the river flow through Brazil.

An international organization to coordinate development of the Amazon has been suggested over the years. But Peru fears that such an organization would doom it to second-rank status. The issue was discussed by Generals Morales Bermudez and Gelsel during their Amazon meeting, and sources in Brasilia say the idea is far advanced.

The treaties signed by the two generals cover commerce, drug traffic, tropical medicine, radio frequencies, Amazonian navigation, and telephone service — issues that have nettled relations between them for years.

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Anti-hostage-taking resolution revived

By David Anahle
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The struggle to mobilize law and world opinion against those who seize hostages for political blackmail has taken a small but important step forward in the United Nations.

If eventually successful, it could do much to ease the anxieties of all travelers, from families to executives, who are the main targets of such attacks.

West Germany's proposal for an international convention against hostage-taking appears to have been salvaged at the last minute from Libyan-led attempts to undermine it.

After much behind-the-scenes bargaining, the General Assembly's legal committee and thereafter the full Assembly are almost certain to pass the revived resolution, which calls for the setting up of a 35-member special committee to draft a convention.

That in itself is, in the words of a West German diplomat, "a victory for common sense and reason." But whether agreement can ever be reached in the special committee on the phrasing of such a sensitive document, in face of huge political obstacles, is an open question.

Some third-world diplomats expect the special committee to bog down for many years in fruitless argument. American and West German diplomats, however, say such a convention is well worth struggling for and that its essential elements could yet be worked out before the September opening of the 1977 General Assembly.

Many Arabs and Africans, particularly from more radical states, suspect that any such convention would curtail the activities of "freedom fighters" such as the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Others fear that any specific requirements for the punishment or extradition of hostage-takers would infringe upon their national sovereignty.

However, Libya's direct attack on the West German resolution appeared to upset a large number of its third-world allies. These delegates might doubt West German motives and prefer that the issue had never been raised, but they were not prepared to join in killing it.

Libya's method was to put forward two amendments to the original resolution. One added the word "innocent" to every reference to hostages. The other deleted the passage asking that the convention be drawn up on the

basis of condemning, prohibiting, and punishing hostage-taking with the perpetrators being prosecuted or extradited.

The West Germans utterly rejected the first amendment. To have "innocent" hostages, Western lawyers explained, was to imply that there were also "guilty" ones. This could provide an outlet for kidnapping unpopular individuals or even the everyday citizens of an unpopular country.

Eventually the Libyans agreed to remove all references to innocent hostages, opening the way for a compromise text to be submitted to the Assembly. How to punish hostage-takers is left implicit rather than explicit under this for-

mula, enabling the special committee to use its own discretion.

Much now depends on the international political climate, not least on the progress of any Middle East negotiations. A solution to the Palestinian question clearly would have a decisive impact on the success or failure of drafting the hostage convention.

Diplomats here also suggest that the convention's future could well be influenced by who gets kidnapped next. In the past, certain countries have sometimes had to suffer the effects of some form of terrorism before they were prepared to join in tackling it.



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Although food production is up, overall picture is still 'not a satisfying one'

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A little more food in the world's pantry

By Richard M. Harley
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

There are preliminary signs of significant recovery in the world food situation, according to officials of the Council of the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). But at the end of meetings in Rome these officials cautioned that immediate gains look more like scratches on the surface of the general food problem when viewed in long-term perspective.

Although Edouard Saouma, director general of the FAO, applauded agricultural gains as the first real improvement since the 1973 food crisis, he warned that the overall picture "is not a satisfying one."

Analysis of the global situation by his organization, which provides much of the world's key "benchmark" food data, set the progress of 1976 in the context of long-term trends:

• While the growth rate of total world food and agricultural production rose from 2 percent in 1975 to between 2 and 3 percent in 1976, developing countries showed about a 4 percent increase in 1976, and heavily populated Far Eastern countries a notable 8 percent rise.

However, the average 2.5 percent rate of growth so far in the 1970s falls substantially short of the 4 percent targeted for the decade by the United Nations' World Food Conference.

• FAO estimates the year's world cereal production will reach 1,348 million tons, about 8 percent more than in 1975 — with wheat output up some 15 percent from last year and coarse grains up about 8 percent. However, two-thirds of the expected rise probably stems from improved wheat crops in the Soviet Union, which suffered an unusually poor harvest last year (this year's estimate is 94 million tons, compared with 86 million in 1975).

• World "carryover" (unused) cereal stocks have increased for the first time in three years, climbing to 118 million tons, or an 11 percent increase over the previous year; and preliminary FAO forecasts project a rise of 18 percent to about 140 million tons for 1976-77.

However, noted Mr. Saouma, despite the rise, the stocks remain "well below minimum safe levels" — between 35 and 40 million tons below target, according to FAO statistics.

• Food prices have eased internationally, but the director-general says developments in world trade in third-world farm, fishery, and forestry products remain "disappointing," and the market share of developing countries is "still showing signs of decrease."

• FAO forecasts a 227 million-ton rice output, about 1 percent below the record harvest of last year; world fish production has "increased substantially," and the fertilizer situation "appears to be in better balance than for some time," according to FAO reports.

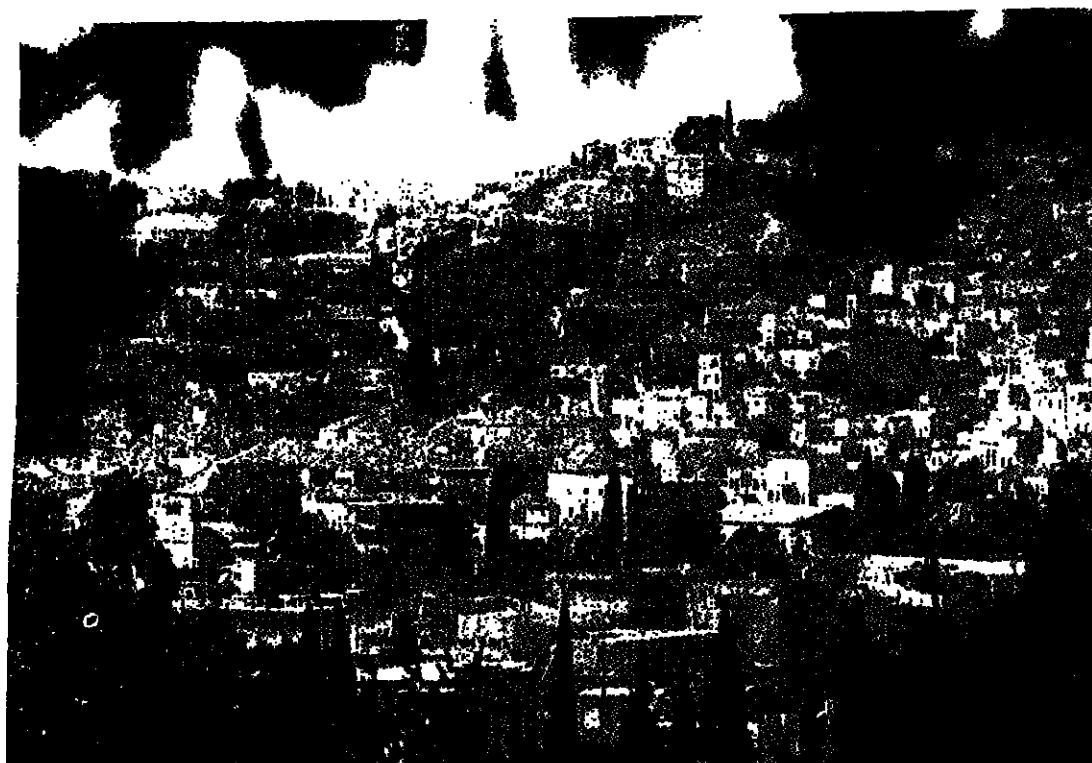
One area of increasing concern for the FAO is the Sahel (sub-Saharan Africa), so heavily hit by drought in 1972-73, where per capita food production has fallen well behind population growth.

Over the past year since Edouard Saouma of Lebanon became FAO director general the organization itself has undergone a metamorphosis, shedding its old skin to adjust to the climate of the world food environment.

Speaking in November before the FAO regional Conference for Africa at Sierra Leone, Mr. Saouma said he had proposed measures "to shake FAO out of its conservatism, its complacency, and its academic tendencies..." This means fewer study programs, organizational meetings, and theoretical exercises; and more practical field projects to bring tangible help to boost production of rural farmers, fishermen, and forest workers.

The new FAO stress has taken form in: • A "Technical Cooperation Program," with \$18.5 million of FAO's present biennial budget of \$187 million allocated for rehabilitation aid after emergencies, increased investment for agricultural development, and grass-roots training projects.

• Expansion of the FAO's investment center to offer less-developed nations advice for drafting project proposals needed to receive aid from international financial institutions — particularly significant for countries seeking money from the \$1 billion International Fund for Agricultural Development (which it is hoped will come into operation after the fund's Dec. 13-16 meeting).



The Gospel of Matthew (2:23) records that, according to the prophets, the Messiah would "be called a Nazarene." Nazareth, in lower Galilee, is a small city set on a hill.

"And Joseph . . . went up from Galilee, out of the city of Nazareth, into Judaea, unto the city of David, which is called Bethlehem; (because he was of the house and lineage of David:) To be taxed with Mary his espoused wife, being great with child. And she brought forth her firstborn son. . ."

Luke 4:5, 7



Age-old mode of travel along a dusty road



Region of Jericho on one route between Nazareth and Bethlehem

THE LAND OF JESUS Nazareth, Bethlehem

By Gordon N. Converse
Chief photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Holy Land has been torn by wars and conflict from ancient times right up to the present. Many ancient sites have been destroyed. And, since its establishment as a modern state 28 years ago, Israel has undergone rapid modernization that alters the landscape.

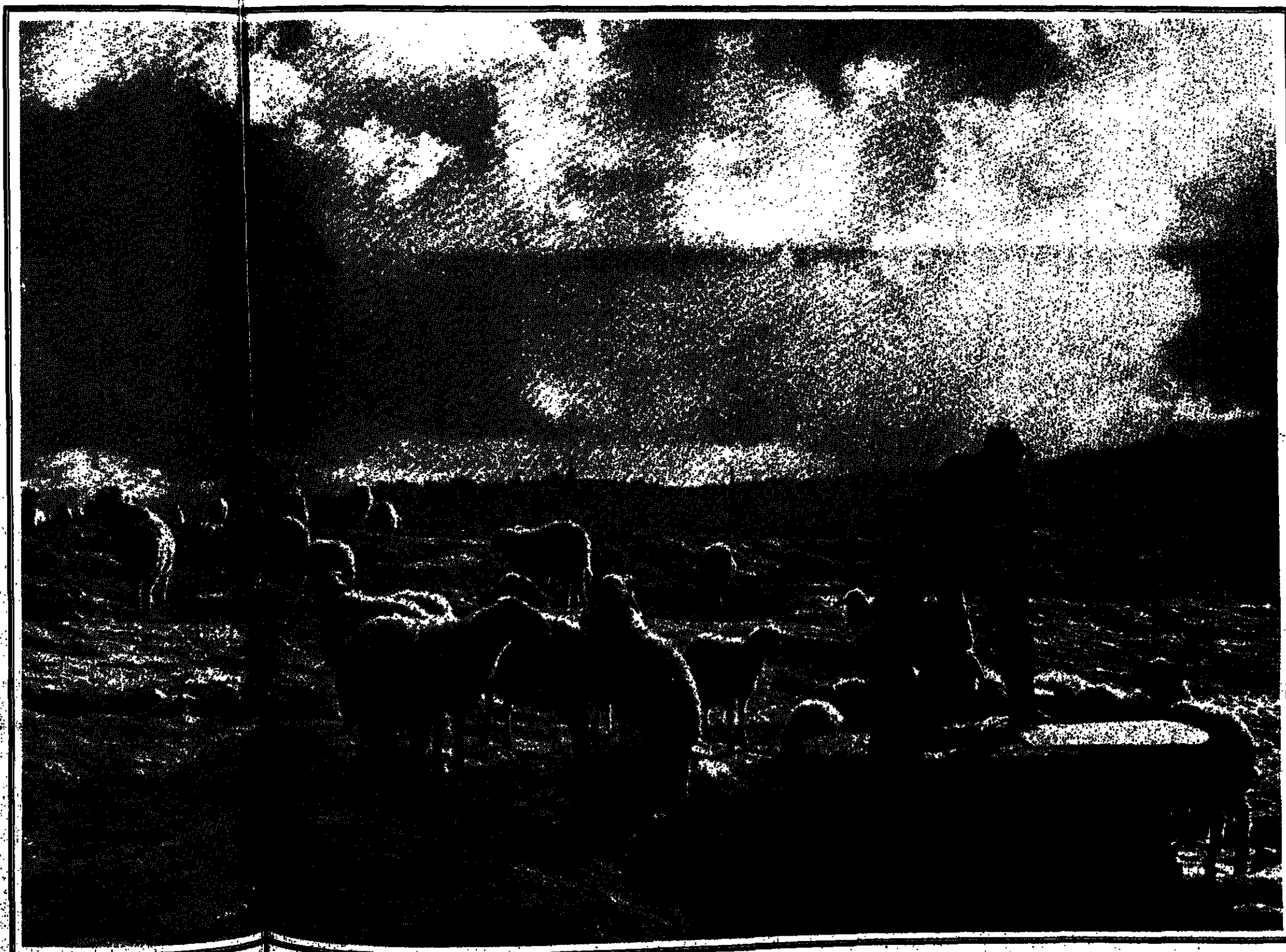
Is it possible to bridge 2,000 years and go back today to scenes which formed the living background of the Gospels? To do this one has to avoid the sectarian shrines, which

both commemorate and obliterate so many sites recorded in the Old and New Testaments, and look for remnants that survive with relatively little or no change.

Though the search becomes more difficult every year, it is still possible to find scenes that capture the flavor of the land of Jesus as portrayed in the Scriptures. Today the first of two photo essays records the locale of the Christmas story as related in Luke's and Matthew's Gospels. Galilee will be featured next week.



"And there were . . . shepherds abiding in the field," says Luke (2:8) of the day Jesus was born. Nearly 2,000 years later flocks can still be seen grazing in the valley below Bethlehem (top right). At the sheep market in Jerusalem, a shepherd pauses, leaning on his staff.



financial

As the pound drops foreigners pick up the bargains

British retail boom is expected to last

By Ralph Shaffer
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
Everybody is bad-mouthing the British economy. The pound seesaws at the lowest figures ever, and business should be terrible.

The trouble is, British retailers don't know anything about this. Stores and shops are crowded to overflowing, cash registers are ringing like sleighbells, and stocks are moving off shelves and counters as if buying things might be going out of style. It's Christmas and holiday gift-giving time, but that hasn't anything to do with this retail boom. It is likely to keep right on going beyond Dec. 24.

Mostly, it is because foreigners have found out Britain is the bargain basement of today's developed world. Much of the credit for the new gold rush lies in the devaluation of the British pound. But this is not the whole story. American visitors, for example, still can find

bargains in, say, goods exclusively British, like cashmere knitwear, sterling, bone china, crystal, and the like.

But the real bargains are being snapped up by visitors from the Continent — Belgium, France, Germany. Their savings come from low British currency exchange rates plus tax savings. Britain's value-added taxes (VAT) are low — 8 percent on most consumer goods, none on food items, and only 12 percent on luxuries. France's, by comparison, top out at 33 percent, Belgium's at 25 percent, and Germany's at an average 11 percent. Value-added taxes are usually included in all retail prices in most countries that have them.

Britain today shows a wide, wide range of imported goods from the world's most tempting markets. This freedom of shopper's choice is one side of the magnet; the other is that nationals of the continental countries have more spendable income than British counterparts because of lower direct income taxes. Retail executives say the British aren't buying — it's the continentals who are.

The boom is centering on the channel coast in the cities of Dover, Canterbury, and Fol-



stone, as well as in shops in London's West End. Even the biggies of London's retail trade say foreign business runs in about this proportion of sales: Marks & Spencer, 15 percent; Selfridges, 40 percent; Mothercare, 75 percent; and Jaeger, 30 percent. And all this in the past four months. For the first eight months of 1978, retail sales were down 0.5 percent.

What kind of savings are Europeans able to make? The London Sunday Telegraph's original research shows these approximate price comparisons:

	London	Paris	Brussels	Rome
Wool pullover	\$ 7	\$ 9	\$ 9.50	\$ 11
Man's shirt	10	16	16.75	18
Stereo music center	280	340	350	400
24 pc. dinner service	30	55	57	70

Foodstuffs comparable

British foodstuffs are a comparable bargain — especially for the Belgians. Cross channel

visitors return carrying fat bags crammed with staples: butter, bacon, eggs, tea, coffee, and meat.

London executives are beginning to realize the new business boomlet from foreign visitors is no holiday-time flare-up.

"This could well be a long-run trend," says one London-based merchandising director. "It is doubtful if the British pound can recover quickly; maybe it will not recover at all and the present rate of under 1.70 to the dollar will be permanent. In theory, this should make our goods expensive. But this takes time. The continentals meanwhile are quick to realize there is a lag on price increases. They know, too, if they take the time and trouble, they can get a refund on VAT taxes in England."

The shopping spree in Britain may be an effective means of aiding the economy and changing some of those gloomy headlines.

French post office sells more than just stamps

By Philip W. Whitcomb
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris
Where would you go if you lived in France and wanted to arrange the financing for a house you plan to buy in 1982?

The post office, of course.
Where would you go to send an illustrated congratulatory telegram to Cousine Giselle on her wedding day, or to wire 400 francs to Cousin Pierre whose car has broken down at Lafontaine, or to telephone Uncle Gilles whose ship has just put in at Hong Kong?

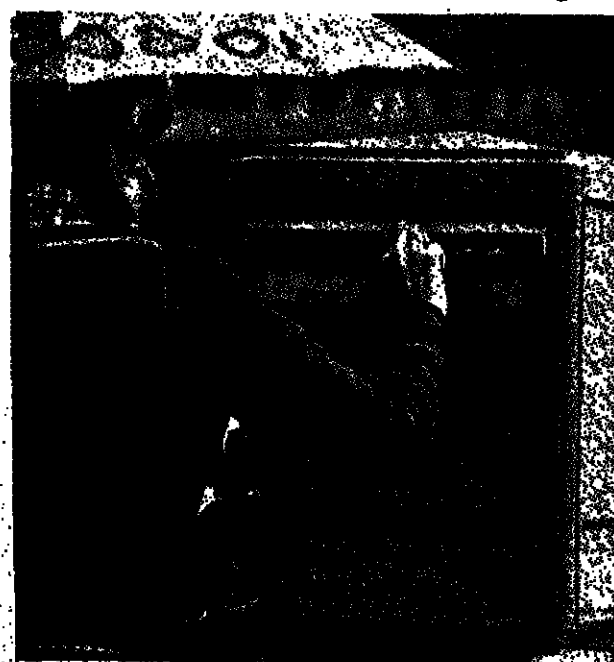
The post office again.
Every one of France's 34,000 townships, except the five where there is not even one resident, has a mayor and a post office. And in every post office you can buy life insurance and annuities, telecommunicate almost anywhere in the world, and perform a score of financial operations.

\$12 billion a year

To make it possible, the French Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone employs 430,000 persons and spends over \$12 billion a year.

You can open a savings account in any post office, for each member of your family, including a day-old baby if you have one. And on each person's first passbook, and the interest it draws, no income tax is due. (The total on anyone's first passbook is limited; further passbooks would be subject to income tax with other revenue.) Money can be drawn out at any time, and within certain limits, in any post office.

If you plan to buy a house or apartment, you open a savings account, and after four years you can use the amount



Letter box in Paris.
In France, post office does more than take a letter plus a first loan proportional to what you have saved, and a second loan as well. If you prefer, you can buy treasury bonds, government loans, and mutual funds based on shares quoted on the French stock exchanges.

The life insurance sold in the post offices is the post office's own, on especially good terms, but limited to holders of either post office savings accounts or saving-home accounts, if under 50 years old.

Boxes even sold

You can send practically anything anywhere, including long verbal messages to local post offices for transmission in writing to residents who have no telephone. You can deposit your telegrams up to 10 days in advance if you want a reduced rate — otherwise it is 17 cents a word for the first 10, including address, then 9 cents, in France. Urgent telegrams, double price; illustrated telegrams, 80 cents extra.

The post office even supplies neat boxes for your packages, at a small fee. And you can get a receipt from the person you send to for anything, even including telegrams if you pay extra for "in own hand only."

Local phone calls anywhere are only 8 cents; for long distance the charge is by periods of 3 minutes from public call boxes, or by seconds from private phones.

Two post offices, rue de Louvre in Paris and Orly Airport, are open 24 hours a day, every day of the year.

All these services are explained in a book prepared by the new Minister for the PTT, of which 12 million copies are being distributed. On the cover is the post office slogan, "Yours Day by Day" — with the letter "O" shown as a heart.

Interestingly, the title of the book is "The Post and You," not "You and the Post." The 490,000 well-trained and highly efficient PTT employees still tend to feel that a public servant is on a somewhat higher plane than the public.

Devaluation shrinks Mexico's job market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City
A rising unemployment rate made more acute by the effects of a devaluation in less than two months, is shaping up in Mexico City. The devaluation, which took effect last week, has cut the value of the Mexican peso by 10 percent.

Devaluation has been reported in textiles, construction, and other industries. The federal government recently announced an austerity program that involved cutting jobs in the public sector.

No reliable unemployment statistics exist in Mexico, but the legions of street vendors speak for themselves. Some economists estimate that unemployment and underemployment throughout the country affect 45 percent of the work force.

According to the Employers Center of the Federal District, the jobless rate in Mexico City reached 17 percent in 1977, compared with 15.3 percent in 1976 and 11.1 percent in 1975. In rural areas, the job shortage is even more acute. The average Mexican peasant labors only 100 days a year, doing odd jobs, handicrafts, or construction work the rest of the time.

The National Chamber of Processing Industries says that only 10 million Mexicans (out of a population of almost 80 million) have permanent, full-time jobs. About 6 million more work part time.

Mr. Lopez Portillo has said that solving the job crisis would be one of the top priorities of his administration. The task will be formidable. About 800,000 young people enter the job market every year, but only about 125,000 new jobs are found annually.

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people

Keeping an American Indian craft afloat

By Stewart Dill McBride
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Greenville, N.H.

Just off the highway to Milford, N.H., a young man kneels in the grass beneath a large willow tree. Surrounded by a carpet of cedar chips and scrolls of peeled birch bark, he remains serenely still. Only his eyes move. They glide silently over the smooth symmetry of his creation. In one more day it will be finished.

Then the young man moves his head. First to the right. Then to the left. Again his consecrated stare runs its delicate touch over the surface of his carefully crafted work. First the frame, then the ribs, then the seams. Again he is perfectly still. Again his eyes trace the graceful lines.

Suddenly he breaks his pose, and, with the abandon and precision of an inspired artist, he attacks his creation. Wood shavings explode from his crooked knife. He is too absorbed to care or notice as the chips cling to the red wool of his Hudson's Bay jacket and nestle into the curls of his thick brown hair.

Henri Vallancourt is putting the final touches on the prehistoric technology he calls his profession — building birch bark canoes.

It is a cold autumn morning, the kind that frosts his breath and numbs his nimble, gloveless fingers. "Last night a bucket of rainwater froze over too hard to put a flat through," Henri grins from behind the bristle of one day's growth of beard. Fortunately, it is one of Henri's last days working outside. This is his seventh and last canoe of the season.

Winter work ahead

Before the lonely chill of Canada's winter winds swept into southern New Hampshire, he would retreat to the tarpaper shed behind his parents' house. There, comforted by the warmth of his wood stove and a stereo playing Beethoven and Udo Ronsladi, he would spend the winter months carving the cedar ribs and thwarting for next season's canoes. He would also whittle an occasional pair of canoe paddles and weave fine strands of caribou hide into the sweater-tight webbing for his Indian snowshoes, which he can sell for \$200 a pair.

Henri is following in the moccasins of American Indian craftsmen. He refuses most of the technological privileges of being a 20th-century American. All of his materials come from the forest.

Each of his bark canoes begins with a walk in the woods. Henri is on the prowl for the perfect tree. Birch bark peeled in the summer will be white; in the winter it has a dark hue.

All of his work is done by hand. He uses no screws, nails, rivets, or blueprints. Cedar strips and bark are lashed together with spruce and pine roots. He turns his back on power tools and measuring tapes. Henri is a perfectionist, and his most trusted instruments are his eyes and his crooked knife — an essential North Country tool shaped like a boomerang and used by the Indians. "That knife has almost become a part of me," says Henri. It is hardly a standard hardware store item. Henri orders his blades from the Hudson's bay company, Pointe Claire, Quebec. He carves his own knife handles from birch branches.

Trial with bone

The first bark canoes were, of course, fashioned with tools made of stone and animal bone. Henri has experimented with bone tools, and not long ago made a crooked knife from a long, curved beaver's tooth.

All of the wood in his canoes is split, not sawed. It takes more work, says Henri, but split wood is stronger, more flexible, and not so likely to crack when the canoe strikes a rock.

Henri's single concession to modern materials is the black asphalt he uses to seal the seams of bark he has lashed together. In his first few canoes, he tried using genuine spruce pitch but found that "in the winter the pitch got too brittle and cracked. In the summer it melted and ran off like honey." Yet even with asphalt seams, Henri says, birch bark canoes given rugged use may have to be patched daily for leaks.

Henri Vallancourt's expertise in bark canoes and Indian crafts was not acquired overnight. It started exactly 11 years and 47 canoes ago, when a cousin mailed him an old copy of Sports Afield magazine containing an article on how the Indians built their canoes. Henri had always been fascinated by Indian lore and crafts, and before receiving the magazine had unsuccessfully attempted building bark canoes from scratch.

Help from a book

With this rather crude set of magazine instructions, he made his first canoe when he was 15. Though it was usable, it did not live up to Henri's aesthetic expectations. So he gave it the ax. Literally. He smashed it into tiny pieces, which to this day keep showing up in the yard. He promptly throws them into the fire.

"My first canoe actually worked quite well. But it looked like a piece of junk and was a real embarrassment to have around," he explains.

There was no one around to teach Henri to build birch bark canoes, so he had to rely on what he could read and on trial and error. With the tutelage of Edwin Tappan Adney's classic



By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

Henri Vallancourt: "The Indians never distinguished between what is artistic and what is useful"

book "The Bark Canoes and Skin Boats of North America," his skills grew, and he was soon on his way to perfecting bark canoe construction.

Henri is the first to admit that the main reason the craft of building birch bark canoes is vanishing is because the Indians have no further use for them. They have turned to wood and canvas canoes, while the white man uses fiberglass and aluminum.

"Indians are very practical people," says Henri. "If they can buy something on the outside that is better than what they can make themselves, they will do it. For them, the birch bark canoe is just not the practical thing."

Orders pile up

Nevertheless, Henri is booked up through the summer of 1980 with orders from California to New Hampshire for his 10- to 18-foot, \$1,200 canoes. "Most of my customers buy them for nostalgia, as conversation pieces — something to hang over the fireplace," says Henri. He nevertheless refuses to succumb to building oversize souvenir birch bark canoes. "I build them to be used."

"Most people treat their bark canoes a lot more carefully than I do. They seem to think they will fall apart with the first rock they hit," smiles Henri, who will demonstrate by uncorking a stiff punch into the bottom of one of his canoes without leaving a dent. He knows he is in a seller's market and can afford to cater to his craft, not his customers.

"I make canoes to appeal to myself, not to the customers," he admits. "Most of the time they don't know what they want. I'm really the only one who knows when I've made a good canoe."

While canoe building is still Henri's principal source of income and inspiration, he is broadening his interests in Indian

crafts, particularly snowshoe making, and talks about documenting on film the craft skills of Indians across Canada.

Inside his winter shed — walls thick with snowshoe frames, Indian baskets, primitive tools, and leather moccasins — Henri philosophizes:

"The white man has done research on the sociocultural and religious aspects of Indian life, but he has done very little documentation on their crafts."

'Decoration was useful'

"Sure, we have preserved the things that are valuable to whites: Indian jewelry, totem poles, and Navajo blankets. But the white man defines art as something you can hang up on the wall. The Indians never distinguished between what is artistic and what is useful."

"The Indians have no separate concept or word for art. Decoration in their culture is functional."

Except for an occasional photograph, Henri's workspace is "decorated" only by the functional, the tools and objects of his craft.

"Even what looks like decoration was useful," he says, pointing out the blue yarn lassos on the front of the Indian snowshoes used to keep the webbing in place.

Henri Vallancourt has already taken some 3,000 photographs of Canadian Indians making authentic snowshoes, but is convinced only a film or video tape can accurately capture the disappearing process for posterity. This winter he plans to spend several weeks with a filmmaker on a Cree Indian reservation in northern Quebec and videotape the snowshoe making process.

He is looking for funding for the project and hopes eventually to publish a book that would survey the snowshoe-making styles among tribes across Canada.

home/children

English Christmas decorations from Williamsburg to you

By Marilyn Hoffman

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Williamsburg, Virginia

Decking the homes and halls and public buildings of Colonial Williamsburg for the festive Christmas season is one of Libbey Hodges' most important functions. Miss Hodges is the official flower arranger of this restored 18th-century capital of Virginia, and it is she who supervised the making of hundreds of boxwood or pine wreaths, the swagging of miles of evergreen ropes, the decorating of dozens of mantels with box, pine, or soft red cedar, bayberry, rosemary, ivy, and cherry laurel.

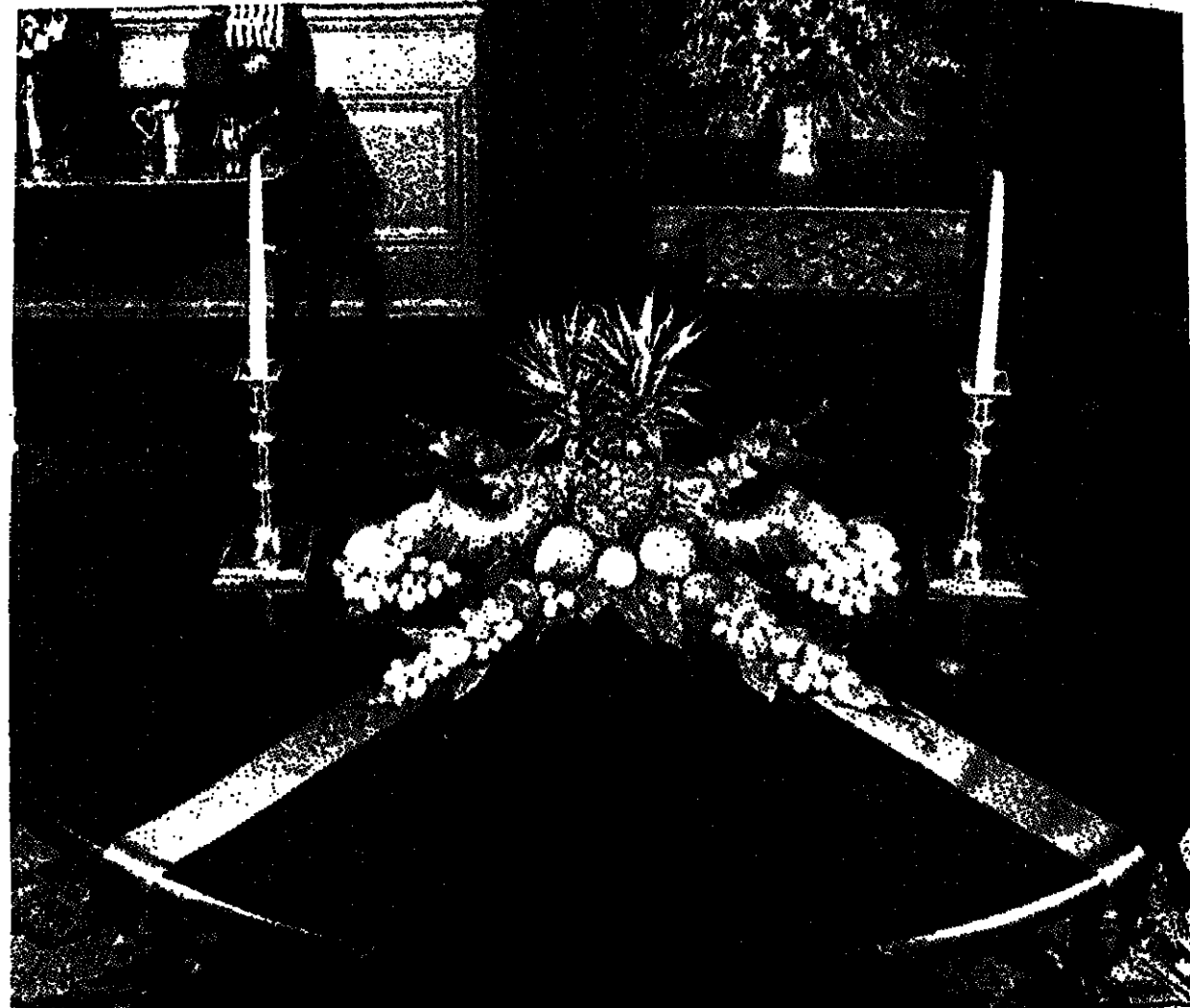
The Governor's Palace alone gets dozens of pine garlands and wreaths for its windows and balconies, and even the cupola high above the roof and the neat wrought-iron entrance gate are decorated with wreaths.

In many of the taverns and exhibition houses Miss Hodges arranges apples and holly around decorative pewter plates on mantels, and tops old prints hanging on the walls with sprigs of holly tucked firmly between frame and wall.

Miss Hodges says all her holiday arrangements must reflect the same symmetry in design that the colonists brought from England and applied whenever possible to their homes and gardens. She bases many of her arrangements on period prints, and in general follows old English and early Colonial traditions.

This means usually the use of natural materials; native to the area, such as holly, cedar, mistletoe, ivy, and laurel, the use of fresh fruits, and a variety of berries, nuts, and cones. These days, decorations include, too, clusters of nandina berries, banks of poinsettias and magnolia leaves. She often ties greenery and berries to sconces, and trims plain arbor vitae wreaths with sprays of dried wheat held in place by a cluster of pine cones. Sometimes she frames a front doorway of a house with a rope fringe of red apples and green boxwood.

Each Christmas season, too, Miss Hodges supervises a local doorway decorating contest, in which every resident of the historic area is invited to participate. Each year new and delightful creations appear and individual creativity blossoms. Judges award prizes on how well and ingeniously all the natural materials are used, and how well the decorations fit the proportion and character of each home decorated. Some houses are quite small, others are elaborate and elegant. In each case, the doorway designs must be in keeping, and in proper relation to their surroundings.



Streamers and leaves protect table from fruit acids of apples, pears, grapes, and lemons.

Another important aspect of Williamsburg holiday decorations is the effective simplicity of candlelight. Every window has an electrified candle and each is lighted in the evening at dusk, yielding a soft glow all along the Duke of Gloucester Street and to the entire historic area.

The best thing about Williamsburg-type decorations, accord-

ing to Miss Hodges, is that you can take whatever is available where you live and work it into traditional forms.

Such Early English customs as the Yule log ceremony and the wassail bowl have been revived at Williamsburg, and a 19th century community Christmas tree, lit only by white lights, is now an important part of the restored town's celebration.

Tina C. Jeffrey is a long-time resident, with her family, at Williamsburg and has written as a result of her own experience and research a charming small booklet called "Williamsburg Christmas Decorations." In it she describes what is probably the best-known, of Williamsburg's decorations for the Yule season—the delightful Della Robbia wreaths. The reds of the apples and berries, the yellows of the fresh lemons, the browns of the doordra and pine cones, nuts, and dried pods, balance, she says, with the sparkling green of the holly, pine, magnolia, boxwood, hines, and pears.

Mrs. Jeffrey lists the following simple rules to remember when you are fashioning your own wreath:

- Wreaths should be made full and free.
- Don't try to match each side, apple for apple, or pear for pear; an irregular arrangement is better and far more interesting.

- Use as much colorful fruit as you can, and try for that sculptured look by placing the fruit at different angles, side-wise, or stem-side out.

- Start with a ready-made wreath and wire on the fruit. Establish several focal areas with large apples, pears, or pineapples split up the middle; then fill in with masses of fruit such as grapes, lemons, pomegranates, or limes. Don't use bananas.

- In areas of the country where fresh fruit freezes or, if colors outdoors during the Christmas season, use artificial fruit, either on a base of fresh greens or on a wreath of artificial greens purchased from a florist.

- For a half-and-half Della Robbia wreath, purchase a heavy-duty wreath, wrapped with thick green plastic covering, from the florist. Then use florist's picks to wire on permanent fruit and dried cones.

- Each Christmas season, Mrs. Jeffrey says, "I get this down from the attic and add fresh greenery of boxwood and sprigs of holly, fresh lemons, limes, a pomegranate or two, and lots of berries. This looks pretty for a week to 10 days, and only the berries have to be replaced during that time."

- If you are making a permanent-type Della Robbia, she says, you might like to bronze the artificial fruit first to give it a mellow look. To attach it to the wreath, take a No. 18 florist's wire and heat the end over a stove until red hot. Run the wire into the piece of fruit and back out again in swift motions. Before cutting wire, make sure you have enough length for fastening it securely to the wreath.

- When using florist's picks to attach the fruit, wire on the larger pieces of fruit first so you can secure them without a wobble. Fill in with the smaller fruits, cones, and berries, and insert sprigs of fresh or permanent greenery to hide the mechanics. Indoors, Della Robbia wreaths look great over living-room mantels, but around punch bowls at holiday parties, and as table centerpieces, with hurricane shade and candle in the center.

Wrapping sounds and ideas in art

By Bartlett Hayes
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Andover, Massachusetts

Years ago, I was privileged to be a member of an archaeological expedition in the American Southwest. I met there a Navajo Indian who knew only his own tongue. We communicated by signs modified by a few words which the leader of our party learned when on an earlier visit.

During the course of our limited exchanges the Navajo discerned somehow that the printed letters on a newspaper we had used for wrapping were associated with sounds! He was illiterate, but by no means unintelligent, and became excited because, although the letters could not be "heard," by looking at them we could translate the images into sounds for him and subsequently derive meaning from those sounds, communicated to him by signs—seeing, full circle!

To be able to "hear" what one can see, as a musician hears a score, was for him a fascinating discovery.

From time to time, during my years as an art teacher, I have thought about my Navajo friend and wondered if he had not, innocently perhaps, truly pointed the way toward what an art program might do for the curriculum as a whole. Might not the visual awareness which art seeks to develop become a catalyst so as to make meaningful connections between the different subjects which compose the average curriculum?

Role of visualization

To visualize is to relate basic personal experiences for each in his own way. We even use the expression, "Oh, now I see!" in order to tell someone that a concept which had been unclear had suddenly become meaningful. After all, diagrams and models in science help interpret abstract verbal explanations of invisible structures. And where would the mathematics teacher be without a blackboard?

My proposal for a better, if not an ideal art program, is that it can be much more than a make-work process to which academically inept students are frequently relegated. Customarily, the instruction in an art class strives to train an imitative skill rather than to develop concepts which will lead to imaginative heights applicable to all learning not just to aesthetics.

At present some art classes seem more oriented toward behavior control than toward education. How can we inspire creative learning, so that it may contribute to all areas of the high-school curriculum?

The answer to that question, I suspect, is



Courtesy Art & Communication Center, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

Mobile instruments

found by improving art courses with two different objectives. One objective might be directed toward cultivating aesthetic perceptiveness and sensitivity not only for the sake of the individual but also for the social environment of which each is a part.

This can be accomplished only if an art experience is that of every student just as is training in reading, writing, and numbers. Visual learning is not merely for the "talented" few.

Broad appeal stressed

Therefore, a useful art course will be very broad so that different aspects will appeal importantly to different students. It will consist of work in ceramics, fabrics, graphic design, metal, plastic, wood, photography, and video tapes as well as work with conventional crayons, pencils, and paints.

All work would be performed from the point of view of design and meaning rather than from that of merely producing "things." Furthermore, without denigrating its own aesthetic value such an art course need not minimize the vocational advantage which it potentially offers.

Engineering drawing is, for example, an acceptable subject for high-school study because its function is readily observed. There are other functions, as yet not popularly explored, which a general visual comprehension (art) course can emphasize.

Thus, the second objective on an improved art course is to employ new techniques in educational psychology whereby the art class may, indeed, become a useful instrument for intellectual (not alone aesthetic) curriculum

education/science

Technology as a mixed blessing

By Robert C. Cowen

Like many other developing countries, the Philippines finds the fruits of Western science hard to digest.

So the country took the occasion of the dedication of its new Philippine International Conference Center to invite some 130 experts from 28 nations to meet with its own specialists and rethink how best to use science and technology to benefit an emerging nation.

A few statistics illustrate the challenge. A population of 42 million burgeoning at the rate of 2.8 percent a year threatens the self-sufficiency in rice (if not in total food supply) won by the technology of the green revolution. The glitter of quick profits from mechanized logging, one of the country's 10 top dollar earners, is tarnished by erosion from denuded lands, while dangerous flash floods run off slopes that no longer absorb typhoon rains.

The high-rise elegance of Metro-Manila is set against the 12 percent annual growth of slums and squatter settlements that makes this urban region (population 7.2 million and growing 6 percent a year) account for 65 percent of national housing needs.

Indeed, the new conference center itself which subsequently served the several thousand delegates to the International Monetary Fund meeting, typifies that elegance. Sensitivity to this, Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos said the center must pay for itself both in monetary terms and in terms of cultural exchange.

The technical discussions at the experts' meetings ranged from such basics as energy, food, housing, and population to the problems of absorbing foreign technology.

Sumitro Djojodikusumo of the Ministry of State for Indonesia summed up one general aspect of the discussions by noting that developing countries are still too dependent on foreign experts. They should give priority to developing their own experts to assess their own resources and to assimilate foreign technology.

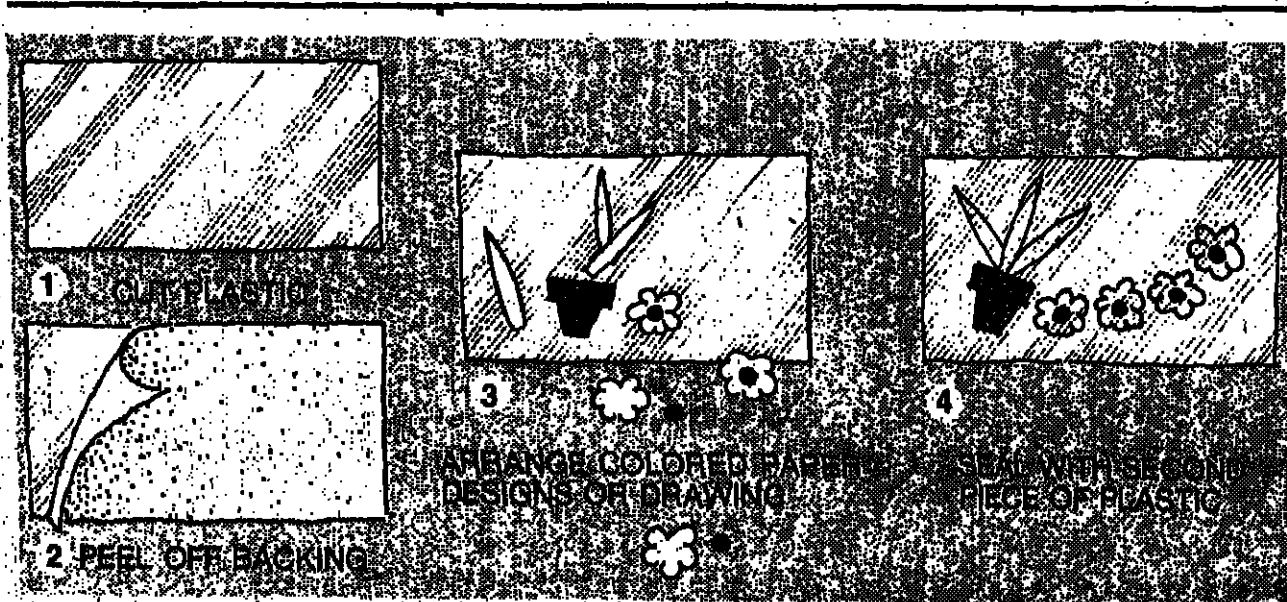
The consensus of the foreign experts was that the conference seemed worthwhile, but its success depends on the Philippines' follow-through. Their hopes were buoyed by the announcement of a Technology Resources Center that is to sift conference advice, encourage use of the best of it, and go on to help the country absorb foreign technology more effectively.

Yet basic uncertainties remain. Can a nominal democracy ruled by presidential decree find its way back to full participation of all citizens or will the gap widen between the good life of the ruling elite and the poverty of the mass of citizens? Will the new conference center itself be just another investment opportunity and prestige symbol for that elite, or, as President Marcos put it, a window through which ideas, money, and technology can flow to help all his people?

U.S. farmland per person half that 75 years ago

A new permanent exhibit at the Museum of Science and Industry, presented by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, points out that there are an average of five acres of farmland per person in the United States.

By contrast, 75 years ago there were 11½ acres per person. Population growth, the spread of urban areas, development of new highways, and other developments have reduced this to less than half, the exhibit notes.



Each design will be your very own, so it will be a really special gift.

For children: Make your own place mats

By Judith Heiman

Here is a way to make some really attractive and unusual place mats: you can make them now and tuck away in your "treasure chest" for Christmas-time gifts.

You will need:

Clear adhesive-backed plastic sheet paper.

Bright colored "origami" or any lightweight colored paper.

Crayons.

Scissors.

A flat surface on which to work.

Cut various shapes or designs of your own choice, or draw pictures with crayons.

Cut rectangles, ovals, or circles of the adhesive-backed covering material. Most place mats are about 14 by 18 inches. You will need two matching pieces for each mat. Figure out before you shop how many mats you want to make and how much of the adhesive-backed clear plastic you will need.

Work on a flat surface. Lay one piece of the shelf paper down flat with the backing up, facing you. A good plan is to experiment with some of your designs or drawings on top of the backing. Try arranging them in different ways. When you like the way they look, take them off, peel the backing carefully and slowly off the plastic, then arrange your design again. Press each colored paper design or drawing down with the palm of your hand.

Now take the second piece of plastic, peel the backing off carefully, then start at one end of the mat and place it very carefully on top of your design or drawing. Try to smooth the plastic as you put it in place so there are no air bubbles. Smooth the whole mat with the palm of your hand. Your place-mats are done!

You can also make bookmarks by following the same directions. Just cut the plastic into pieces about 2½ inches. Each design will be your very own, so it will be a really special gift.

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food

Turkey — different, if not better — than Grandmother's



Grandmother's turkey always tasted better than it looked. Didn't it?

By Phyllis Hanes
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Each year there are new and different ideas floating around, telling how to cook the traditional bird for Christmas dinner. These range from roasting the bird on an outdoor grill, smoking it, glazing with soy sauce, to stuffing it with plums.

This year's contributions to the classic recipes include speeding up the process by cooking in the microwave oven or using a turkey roast in the slow cooker to be ready at the end of day when the cook returns from work or a special event.

Here are a few other suggestions, some rather wild, others perhaps familiar. They will start your mind working and give you an idea you might want to adapt, even if you go back to cooking it your family's favorite way.

To be completely different, consider the game birds such as roast, wild rice-stuffed pheasant, woodcock or quail with currant jelly, Cornish game hens, golden goose with peaches, lemon squash cooked in a wok, Chinese doves with pea pods and water chestnuts, or duckling with apricot sauce.

Other glazes might include most any really tart home-made preserves such as quince and apple, sweet cherry, peach, purple plum, pineapple and orange, apple and prune or spiced cranberry.

If you need an idea for stuffing think about sweet or white potato, ham dressing, old-fashioned bread and butter or herb dressing, corn bread, sage, chestnut, oyster, sausage, apple, wheat bread, chicken liver, mushrooms, cranberry, curry stuffing, orange-tarragon, sauerkraut, or ham stuffing.

For a slightly different gravy, add cream for a cream gravy, and to pan gravy add mushrooms, dried herbs, chives, or sour cream along with the chopped giblets.

If you are interested in something as "far out" as turkey with chocolate sauce, a classic and well-known Mexican dish, I'd suggest a Mexican cookbook. But if you are having a serious debate about which stuffing to use when members of your family differ, try using

one recipe for the turkey crop opening and another for the main cavity. This will keep them all happy.

Dressing for Turkey

10-to-12-pound turkey
2 tablespoons butter
1 cup onion, chopped
1 cup celery, chopped
½ tablespoon salt
½ tablespoon ground pepper
½ teaspoon poultry seasoning
1 egg
2 tablespoons fresh parsley, chopped
1 pound loaf sliced white bread, dried and cut up
1 pint shucked oysters or 1½ dozen, with liquid, finely chopped
½ cup drained, chopped spinach

In a 10-inch skillet over medium heat, melt butter, add onion and celery and cook about 4 minutes, until soft. Into a mixing bowl combine onion mixture, seasonings, eggs, water, and white bread. When cool, add oysters and spinach to stuffing and fill neck cavity. Close vents and truss bird.

Roast the turkey in your favorite way or as follows. Heat oven to 450 degrees F. Place bird on a rack in the oven, uncovered, and reduce heat at once to 350 degrees F. Cook, allowing about 25 minutes per pound. Baste frequently the first half hour. Remove to warm platter when done and make pan gravy. Add to gravy, cooked mushrooms, sour cream, or chopped giblets, if desired.

Cranberry Glaze

1 16-ounce can whole cranberry sauce
1 teaspoon grated orange peel
½ cup orange juice
2 tablespoons brown sugar
1 tablespoon prepared mustard

Combine ingredients and simmer 5 minutes, uncovered. Remove turkey to warmed, serving platter and let stand 10 minutes before carving. Spoon some of the hot sauce over turkey. Pass remaining sauce.

A little imagination gives zip to holiday punch

By Phyllis Hanes
Food editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

When it comes to liquid refreshment, eggnog, spiced cider, and cranberry drinks dominate the winter holiday party season, but a fresh-fruit mixture or a bubbly carbonated drink may also be just right for some occasions.

With company and old friends dropping in, not to speak of students home from school, a list of assorted beverage recipes free of alcohol and caffeine will come in handy.

Remember to try some experimenting on your own with yogurt and sour cream, and don't forget the convenient frozen concentrates, especially for strong-flavored, quick-chilling drinks.

Here's a cream-eggnog recipe with a zippy orange flavor.

Eggnog-Orange Punch

4 cups dairy-eggnog
1 6-ounce can frozen orange-juice concentrate
1 28-ounce bottle lemon-lime sparkling beverage, chilled
1 pint vanilla ice cream
Nutmeg

In punch bowl, combine eggnog and orange-juice concentrate, slowly add carbonated beverage. Top with scoops of ice cream. Sprinkle with nutmeg. Makes about 20 (4-ounce) servings.

Hot Grapefruit Toddy

2 tablespoons superfine sugar
2-inch stick cinnamon

Those using British measurements should remember that a U.S. cup is equal to 5/8 of a British cup. An American teaspoon is slightly smaller than a British one.

1 teaspoon whole cloves
6 cups grapefruit juice

Combine sugar and spices in saucepan, stir in grapefruit juice and heat slowly. Pour into 6-ounce mugs. Makes 8 servings.

Super Hot Chocolate

6 ounces semi-sweet chocolate bits
1 pint heavy cream
Pinch cinnamon
Whipped cream, flavored with vanilla

Melt chocolate bits in double boiler over hot water and stir in the cream. Heat just to boiling point, stirring constantly. Add cinnamon and serve in 8-ounce cups topped with flavored whipped cream. Makes about 4 servings.

For mint-flavored chocolate, place a mint candy in the bottom of each cup before pouring in the chocolate.

For a less rich drink, use half milk and half cream, or plain whole milk in place of cream.

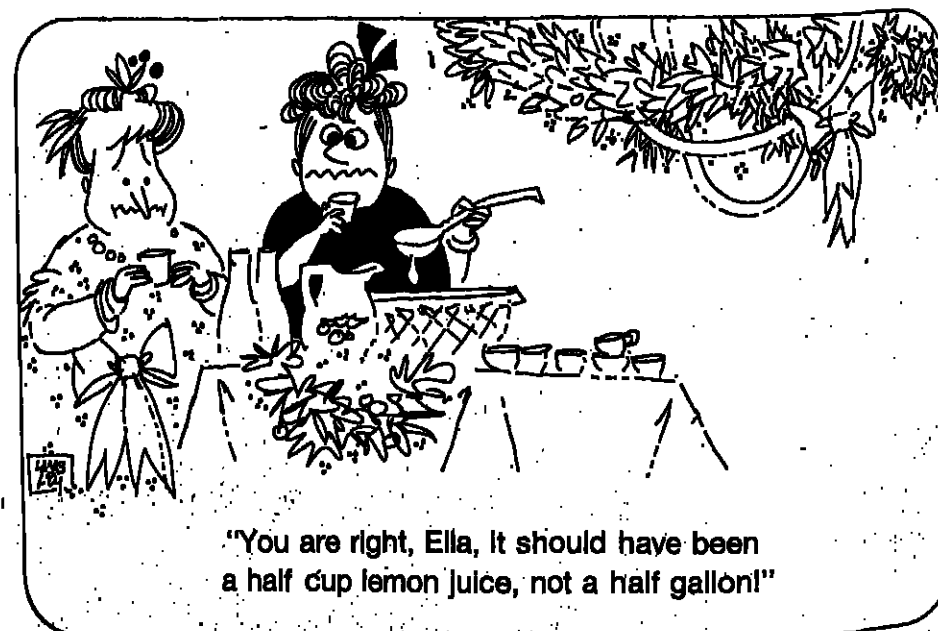
Apricot-Pineapple Punch

½ cup apricot syrup
2½ cups unsweetened pineapple juice
½ cup lemon juice
½ cup cold water
1 quart lemon-lime soda, chilled
Ice cubes

Combine syrup, juices and water; stir to blend well. Just before serving, add lemon-lime soda. Serve over ice cubes in tall glasses.

Cranapple Sparkle

4 quarts cranapple juice
2 packages (10 ounces each) frozen raspberries or strawberries, thawed
Juice of 1 lemon
¼ cup altar digner nuts



"You are right, Ella, it should have been a half cup lemon juice, not a half gallon!"

Combine all ingredients and stir until mints are dissolved. Strain mixture and press berries through a fine sieve. Place a small amount at a time in blender container; whirl at top speed 30 seconds, then heat. Serve in hot mugs. Serves 8 to 10.

Chilled Tomato Cream

½ cup chilled tomato juice
¼ cup chilled cream
1 teaspoon grated onion
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon celery salt
Few drops hot pepper sauce (optional)
¼ cup finely cracked ice

This is a colorful holiday drink that can also serve as an appetizer.

Christmas Punch

1 quart apple juice
1 quart bottled cranberry juice
¼ cup lemon juice

Mix juices and chill. Garnish with canned, drained pineapple chunks. Makes 12 servings. Float a clove-studded orange slice in each cup of this one.

Hot Spiced Punch

1 tablespoon whole cloves
½ tablespoon whole allspice
3 sticks cinnamon
½ cup brown sugar, firmly packed
2 cups water
¼ teaspoon salt
2½ cups pineapple juice
2 cups cranberry juice

Combine spices with brown sugar and water in saucepan. Simmer 15 minutes. Strain through several layers of cheese cloth. Combine salt and juices. Add strained spice mixture. Heat and serve from warmed punch bowl or electric beverage maker. Makes about 8½ cups, or about 8 servings.

travel

Two Caribbean islands where quietness beckons

By Leavitt F. Morris
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tobago
There are many islands in the Caribbean that make excellent retreats for a winter holiday. Which one is the best for the individual traveler depends entirely on the recreational activities, shopping opportunities, accommodations, costs, and accessibility sought by that traveler.

Through a difficult process of elimination I can select two islands as my top favorites in the area — Tobago and St. Lucia. I can even give you some idea why:

Tobago, because of its remoteness, diminutive size, easy-going pace, magnificent strands of sandy beaches, and superb turquoise sea, offers a tranquility which provides the rest and relaxation winter vacationers seek.

Popular recreation

One of the smallest islands in the Caribbean and closest to South America, Tobago is reached by a 30-minute flight from Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. And once you step from the plane there is the immediate feeling of being another Robinson Crusoe. That's because Tobago is the setting chosen by Daniel Defoe for his fictitious character.

Tobago's miles and miles of talcum-powder soft coastline washed by the warm waters of the Caribbean, make swimming and snorkeling its most popular recreations.

I had my first snorkeling experience here, and I was thrilled after submerging in the calm waters to be quickly surrounded by hundreds of colored fishes ranging in color from bright blues and yellows to purples, greens, and dark browns. The fish were so accustomed to the intrusion of mankind into their home waters that I literally had to brush them away from the window of my snorkeling mask.

If you'd rather not get even that ambitious here, though, you can have your hotel put up a picnic lunch and take a slow and easy stroll down the beach, taking time when the urge comes to take a "dip" along the way and then selecting an isolated spot in some coral inlet to eat your noon repast.

St. Lucia, although many times larger than Tobago, offers visitors an environment which in many of its areas is as unspoiled as when Columbus first set foot there in 1502. The island's governing officials are aware of the importance of preserving St. Lucia as peaceful atmosphere, and they are moving cautiously toward any developments that would intrude upon the tranquility that now prevails.

It was in 1802 under the Treaty of Emiens that the English got final control of the island from the French — after St. Lucia had changed hands 14 times. In addition to the many varied out-of-doors recreational activities including tennis,



Store Bay, Tobago

Beneath that tranquil sea, a rainbow of fishes

By John E. Young

golf, swimming, and boating, a pleasant scenic diversion is one of the full-day tours to Soufriere, "the town with a French name and flying the British flag."

Photogenic villages

The road to Soufriere snakes its way up and down hill and passes through small photogenic villages such as Anse La Raye. There camera buffs can get colorful shots of the fishermen's homes and their nets drying in the sun. Also on view are banana plantations. The fruit is harvested year-round and is St. Lucia's main export.

Most picturesque scenes on the island are the 2,010- and

2,461-foot twin peaks of Pitons. For centuries mariners have used them as landfall marks.

A short distance from Soufriere is an extinct volcano and sulfur springs. Guides are available to take you for a stroll across the crusty steaming surface.

St. Lucia is served by major airlines from the United States and England and is a port of call for cruise ships, including the new Cunard Lines 800-passenger Cunard Conquest, a ship specially designed to operate in Caribbean waters. It will sail every Saturday for a week's cruise from San Juan on a year-round program.

Major airlines and cruise ships also serve Trinidad from where connections for the short flight to Tobago can be made.

Superb Delft antiques await collectors in the Netherlands

By Eleanor Germain
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Delft, The Netherlands
The word "Delft" evokes visions of decorative, hand-painted plaques, tiles, landscape-painted blocks of tiles, housewares, vases, and many other pieces in the familiar blue and white color scheme, as well as in multicolored polychrome and soft monochromatic raspberry.

But there is more than Delftware to be seen in the city of Delft. A wing of the Prinsenhof — or "Prince's House" — here is devoted to other antiques fashioned by Delft artisans. These include a superb collection of hand-made silver serving pieces, 18th-century table rugs (spe-

cial rugs are still used on Dutch tables), massive armchairs, burnished brass chandeliers, tapestries, and tables with fat, bulbous legs straight out of an old Dutch Master's painting. Several walls are covered with closely hung portraits of members of 17th-century Delft families. These serious young faces offer glimpses of the people who created and used the handsome objects on display.

The city experienced a decline in prosperity and building activity in the 18th century. When Delft began to boom again, factories and high-rise apartments were built outside the ancient center of the town; consequently, the heart of old Delft remains unchanged. Sleepy canals, arched

bridges, and narrow, winding streets bordered with picturesque brick buildings lead into another world. The Netherlands is expected to issue an edict formally conserving this fine example of 18th-century town planning as a historical monument.

Since the 14th century, the Prinsenhof has served many purposes. But it is best known as the onetime home of Prince William I of Orange. The wall by the wide principal staircase is still pocked with bullet holes from his assassination in 1584. Today, the late Gothic building with its rambling labyrinth of two-story tall rooms, corridors with vaulted ceilings; curving stairways, and enormous fireplaces is a museum that presents some of the finest in Dutch antiques.

One highly appreciated antique, widely exported to other countries in the 18th century, is inland marquetry furniture. Elaborate designs, rich in such typically Dutch themes as butterflies and tulips, are formed by countless bits of wood, in a wide spectrum of natural tones, masterfully patterned over chairs, tables, desks, and armchairs with an effect of unsurpassed beauty and originality.



Delft plaque, polychrome circa 1700

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environment

Linkup of parks and conservation areas

Naturalist seeks 4,000-mile trail across U.S.

By Brad Knickerbocker
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

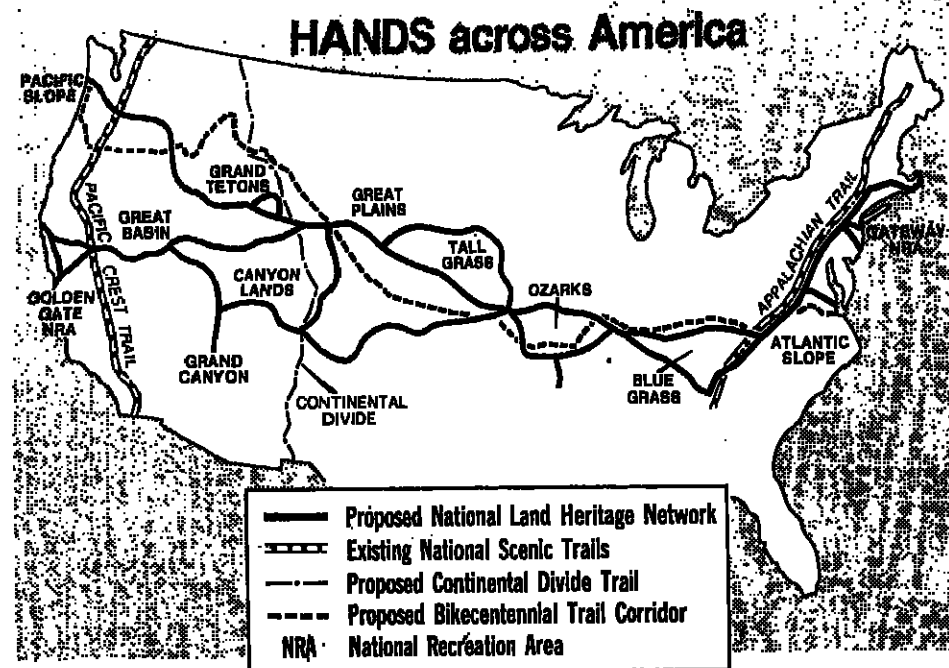
San Francisco
Here on the West Coast of the United States, directly under the Golden Gate bridge, John Olmsted lends a circle of friends in prayer, then stretches the group of several dozen into a line along the seawall pointed east. They hold hands while Mr. Olmsted scrambles up an embankment to photograph the event, then dash away as a crashing wave sends cold spray 50 feet into the cool and clear November air.

It is a small and symbolic ceremony to mark the beginning of what could be the most ambitious undertaking in the history of United States parks and natural preservation: a 4,000-mile trail that will cross the entire country.

California naturalist John Olmsted seems the appropriate man to take on a task he fully acknowledges probably will not be completed until the American bicentennial. He numbers among his ancestors naturalist and national park crusader John Muir and Frederick Law Olmsted, a landscape architect and national parks advocate. He also has been instrumental in the preservation of several environmentally important areas in northern California, and has spent the past eight years working to re-establish a walking route patterned after John Muir's first trek from San Francisco to Yosemite a century ago.

For the most part, this lanky and bearded teacher and founder of the California Institute of Man in Nature has concentrated on such things as special nature trails for the physically handicapped, and a unique pygmy forest staircase on the sandstone Pacific bluffs north of San Francisco.

But he has just completed a hopscotch trip to New York, Washington, D.C., and Plains, Georgia, to publicize something he calls "HANDS Across America" (short for "historical, agricultural, and natural diversity system"). Like the earlier Olmsted who designed



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

Boston's "emerald necklace" of city parks as well as New York City's Central Park, he is calling for a series of parks joined by a network on trails.

This "national land heritage network," Mr. Olmsted says, will help preserve significant spots first seen by wagon-trail settlers, and make it possible for future generations of Americans to enjoy them in their natural setting. In some places, the trails already exist (the old Pony Express trail in Nevada, for example); elsewhere, land will have to be set aside, either by federal, state, or local governments, or private owners.

Until now, he says, development of parks and conservation areas in the U.S. has been marked by an "Indian reservation philosophy" that protects and preserves isolated spots des-

ignated as particularly valuable or spectacularly beautiful while ignoring the necessity for a "continuity of time and space for the American land."

He notes that only about a half dozen states have officially established natural areas preservation commissions, and thinks that the federal government, states, and localities should "integrate their trails and parks systems."

Mr. Olmsted likens his plan to Noah's Ark — "an east-west corridor system of endangered species of original American landscapes" — and already has the blessing of National Park Service officials. But he knows that implementing a cross-continent version of the Appalachian and Pacific Crest trails is no small task. It will have to involve hundreds of official jurisdictions and millions of individuals,

Japanese and Soviets let more whales live

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Good news for whales from the Soviet Union and Japan, which have accepted without protest sharply lower whale kill quotas set last June by the International Whaling Commission (IWC).

"This," says Dr. William Aron, U.S. representative on the scientific committee of the IWC, "is very hopeful, for once quotas have been accepted, there is no evidence [of anyone] breaking them."

Neither the Japanese nor Soviets — whose whalers between them "harvest" 80 percent of all whales taken — used a 90-day grace period to file an objection to the IWC quotas, which reduced the total permissible kill from 33,000 animals last year to 27,939 for the 1976-77 whaling season.

The Soviets, says Dr. Aron, even "wrote a formal note of compliance, which they did not have to do."

Especially harmful to Soviet whaling interests was a greatly reduced quota on sperm whales, the giant toothed mammal on which Soviet whalers concentrate in a search for sperm oil.

Soviet whalers, who already have mobilized a part of their fleet, are expected to take further vessels out of service, as the latest quotas bite into their operations.

Recently, a Soviet official in Vancouver, British Columbia, said his nation would be up of whaling altogether in two years. He was rebuked by Moscow authorities, who denied any such timetable.

The Japanese — who hunt primarily for whale meat, not oil — have consolidated six whaling fleets into one company, the Japan Joint Whaling Company. This firm faces further cutbacks in light of the new quotas.

Because of the Japanese tradition of industry responsibility to its workers and the power of trade unions, said Dr. Aron, "it is hard for the Japanese to quit altogether."

The Japanese whaling industry and unions, he said, "are putting great pressure on the Japanese Government not to cave in to [what are described] as the demands of a few American conservationists."

Without continued public pressure from Americans opposed to killing whales, said Dr. Aron, "the Japanese might be back to whaling full speed."

Now the U.S. Government — which led the fight within the IWC to reduce quotas year by year — is trying to persuade member nations not to buy whale products from non-IWC whaling nations.

Here again the target is Japan, which buys many of the whales harvested by non-IWC members — such as Peru and Somalia. In some cases, experts say, Japan may actually own the non-IWC whaling operations, though, said one, "it is very hard to track down where the money comes from."

"Somalia," for example, said an expert, "has a pirate whaler, operating on money coming out of Liechtenstein."

IWC countries, said Dr. Aron, take about 10 percent of all whales killed — with only 10 percent killed by whalers of nonmember nations.

"In total numbers," said Dr. Aron, "the non-IWC kill is not significant. But in the case of a particular stock of whales it can be dangerous."

He cited the sei whale in southern oceans, whose quota was cut from 2,230 last year to 1,883 in the coming season. "Peruvians," said Dr. Aron, "take quite a number of these whales, independent of the IWC quota."

As a result of progress in recent years, said Dr. Aron, all stocks of whales in the oceans "probably are increasing and 'every whale species now being fished is being taken at levels below its replacement yields.'"

What's it like 'being' Sarah Bernhardt?

By David Stierli

New York
The imperially intelligent Glenda Jackson has a special gift for portraying real people. On television she has been Elizabeth I, on stage Charlotte Corday, on screen Lady Hamilton. Her latest film presented one of the biggest challenges yet — playing the legendary Bernhardt in a dramatic biography called "The Incredible Sarah."

This project put Miss Jackson face to face with the inevitable problem of films about performing artists — sooner or later you must

Interview

show the artist's work, in convincingly re-created terms. In incarnating the great Bernhardt, Miss Jackson's first move was "to forget concepts like 'great' and 'greatest'; that sort of hyperbole is absurd...."

The key to her approach was an avoidance of any temptation to imitate Bernhardt as an actress. "This was not a documentary, but a dramatized biography. So I had to make the person into a person." Which was no easy task: "The energy she must have had! She was driven by furies!"

Miss Jackson accepted the assignment because "the idea of acting an actress was fascinating to me, something I'd never done before. It made me re-examine acting." The hardest part was evoking Bernhardt's style in snippets from various plays: "You couldn't play it as you would for the camera, yet there was no audience or rehearsal or anyone to act with. I couldn't behave as if I were her or me. I had to try and reject my instinctive ideas, my approach to acting, my own natural equipment."

She also decided against any heavy research, noting that the only available films of Bernhardt are "just creaky two-reelers made

at the end of her career when her talent had undoubtedly become very corrupt.... She does absurd, enormous histrionics, great clutchings and gazings at the ceiling, then she falls in a dead faint on a pile of cushions that bounces a bit.... There's nothing you can do but hoot with laughter." One reveals a critic's description of a Bernhardt film as 20 minutes of preparation for a pratfall.

Does Miss Jackson think that our favored acting styles may be similarly hootable for future audiences? "It's a very interesting thought," she replies. "But I can't imagine life reaching the need for that sort of romanticized excess. Today people feel rather more that the world is within their grasp, that possibilities are within their reach and they don't need to go somewhere else for them...."

Miss Jackson has had success in all the performing media, and dislikes only television, which she finds "not interesting." She enjoys the stage because of "the chance to act with actors for a long period of time. It's different from film because if something goes wrong you have to put it right — you can't stop and ask to do it again."

Movies, on the other hand, have "an immediacy that I find exciting. Acting is acting whatever the medium. But in film the size changes; You don't have to throw it so far. You don't have to extend the idea beyond your eyes...."

She acknowledges that today movies are in a sensationalistic phase. "But the scripts that are bombastic and absurd are simply not interesting to me. I try to take my work — though not myself — very seriously. The amount of energy that's required should go into something that has certain value.... You see a lot of scripts based on brutality and so forth, and they're all bad. If filmmakers pursue this as a direction, they will promptly destroy their in-



Glenda Jackson as 'The Incredible Sarah'

dustry. They'll have to change their attitude if they want to regain their audience and their receipts...."

Movies are an art, she feels, because "anything that heightens human consciousness is of value. But many people use films to separate themselves from people — it's less a way to share than to prove their own superiority. That's where film's 'burden of art' is a bad thing."

Miss Jackson obviously intends to share all she can with her audience, as she continues to

challenge herself in new and different ways. "I became an actress because it interested me. You meet a lot of extraordinary people and ideas. I have a very low boredom threshold."

"It's always difficult. You learn the technique of it, the craft of it, but where the acting is, you never know. So you wittingly put yourself in a position where you could make an absolute fool of yourself, with nowhere to hide at all. I suppose it's that constant danger that I like. And the feeling that the more you do, the less you know...."

New squeeze to stop aerosol spray

By David F. Salisbury
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
"Warning: contains a chlorofluorocarbon that may harm public health and environment by reducing ozone in the upper atmosphere."

This may soon join the other admonitions stamped on aerosol spray cans which line supermarket shelves. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration recently proposed this requirement: it is one of the first steps in concerted governmental action aimed at banning "harmful" use of what once were the "Cadillac" of spray can propellants.

Recent governmental actions follow two years of scientific controversy. In 1974, it was suggested that these chemicals float up into the stratosphere and destroy the unstable ozone which exists there. This ozone filters out much of the sun's ultraviolet radiation. Because light of this frequency has been medically linked to human disease and in excess may be harmful to plant life, this possibility has been a matter of considerable debate.

The scientific argument — based on computer models and isotopic chemistry — has not yet been totally resolved. For two years, industry chemists have tried to clear their chemicals of the scientific charges. But in September a National Academy of Science (NAS) panel recommended two more years of experimentation to resolve the issue. They suggested waiting this long before restricting chlorofluorocarbon use.

Following the release of the NAS report, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), and FDA formed a working group. The purpose was to begin cracking up the potent federal machinery so a ban could go into effect in 1978, should scientific evidence at that time still implicate chlorofluorocarbons in ozone destruction.



Aerosol cleanup: new push

Ann Houghton, an EPA member of the working group, maintains that the regulators are not trying to rush things faster than the NAS suggested, as industry critics claim.

However, chemical manufacturers — represented by the Council on Atmospheric Sciences — argue that the government should not begin to take action until after the added two-year research period.

The first step in the interagency plan is the labeling of aerosols containing the controversial chemicals. This is to "encourage self-restraint by consumers in purchasing aerosol products containing chlorofluorocarbons and to encourage them to seek alternative products," said FDA administrator Alexander M. Schmidt at the press conference announcing the FDA proposal.

FDA has jurisdiction over 80 percent of the aerosols containing this type of propellant, primarily deodorants, anti-perspirants, hair sprays, colognes, and fragrances.

EPA has already sent letters to manufacturers of aerosol pesticides suggesting they phase out the use of chlorofluorocarbons and telling them they must begin labeling products with this type of propellant by April of next year.

And the CPSC — with jurisdiction over about six percent of the aerosols in question — voted to approve a petition submitted to them by the Natural Resources Defense Council. This calls for them to begin taking steps toward a ban of chlorofluorocarbons in all aerosol products.

A war book for the wary

The Face of Battle, by John Keegan. New York: The Viking Press. \$10.97. London: Jonathan Cape. £6.50.

By Roderick Nordell

Why would a general reader want to follow a military scholar through the hell of combat when the days of war as glory have long been overtaken by the world's revulsion at its human cost? Because this particular scholar,

Books

John Keegan of Britain's famed Sandhurst officers' training academy, has written a work of literary as well as historical art that places warfare in a thought-expanding perspective.

"The Face of Battle" is medaled with praise from British reviewers. For Mr. Keegan's searching exploration of his theme concludes with the possibility of its demise.

"While the great armored hosts face each other across the boundary between east and west, no soldier on either side will concede that he does not believe in the function for which he plans and trains. As long as states

put weapons in their hands, they will show each other the iron face of war. But the suspicion grows that battle has already abolished itself."

As Mr. Keegan works his way toward this point, he combines the view of the officer trying to manipulate his men and the view of the men being manipulated. Here is both strategic thinking and the chilling minutiae of battlefield sensation, from bow-and-arrow onslaught to the use of the tank more as theatrical device than weapon.

And there is the intersection of war and society, as in the unprecedented mingling of volunteers from all classes in Britain's World War I armies: "In this process of discovery, both of each other and of the military life, many of the amateur officers were to conceive an affection and concern for the disadvantaged which would eventually fuel that transformation of middle-class attitudes to the poor which has been the most important social trend in twentieth-century Britain."

Recently published in Britain is another volume by Mr. Keegan (and Andrew Wheatcroft), "Who's Who in Military History." It is not surprising to hear that the military leaders to which it gives highest praise are those blending military and human virtues. For it is the human complexity in the dehumanizing business of battle that Mr. Keegan finds neglected in much previous military history.

He remedies that neglect here, with special attention to the battles of Agincourt (1415), Waterloo (1815), and the Somme (1916). Comparative maps startlingly portray the growing geographical scale of violence accompanying the monstrous development of weapons. To the troops the rescue of comrades remains a higher object than holding or taking ground. Even on the battlefield enough free choice remains to reject cruelty. Mr. Keegan helps a layman feel it all.

Roderick Nordell is the Monitor's assistant chief editorial writer.

'Shadow of the Winter Palace'

The Shadow of the Winter Palace: Russia's Drift to Revolution, 1825-1917. By Edward Crankshaw. New York: The Viking Press. 429 pp. \$12.95. London: Macmillan £5.95.

By Arnold Beichman

"On all great subjects," said John Stuart Mill, "much remains to be said." So to the many hundreds of volumes which have recounted the fall of the Romanovs, there is now added another, this time by the distinguished British historian Edward Crankshaw, who proves, brilliantly, that Mill was right.

Twentieth-century historians have been fascinated by the collapse of the Romanov dynasty and Lenin's arrival at the Finland Station because this sequence of events led to the most explosive political phenomenon of modern times, the age of Communist revolutions.

Lenin changed all our lives, but he had helpers. Not just his Bolsheviks, most of whom, with the exception of Trotsky and Bukharin, were second-raters. His helpers were the foolish autocrats, the Tsars and their Tsarinas, who hadn't a clue to what was going on in the world and who, with their advisers, paved the way for what we today call totalitarian dictatorship.

Crankshaw begins his dramatic narrative with the Decembrist revolt of 1824 which opened the reign of Nicholas I. The army officers who masterminded this conspiracy were the founding members, he says, of a new intelligentsia representing a coherent movement of social criticism. This evil Tsar is succeeded by the "reformer" Alexander II, whom the revolutionary terrorists, after eight tries, finally assassinated; then the reactionary Alexander III, and finally the last of the lot, the utterly hopeless Nicholas II, who, when advised by the British Ambassador to do what he could to regain the people's confidence, drew himself up and replied: "Do you mean that I am to regain the confidence of my people or that they are to regain my confidence?"

What Crankshaw makes compellingly clear



Czar Nicholas II: 'utterly hopeless'

is that Lenin's revolution replaced one absolutist with another one but much smarter. Crankshaw quotes Article I of the "Fundamental Laws of Imperial Russia" which reads: "To the Emperor of All the Russias belongs the supreme and unlimited power. Not only fear, but also conscience commanded by God Himself, is the basis of obedience to his power." Substitute for "Emperor" the title General Secretary of the Communist Party or Politburo and for "God Himself," substitute Marxism-Leninism, and it could be Article I of the Soviet Constitution. The only difference is that Lenin and his successors learned from the mistakes of their dynastic predecessors.

Arnold Beichman is associate professor of political science, University of Massachusetts at Boston.

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Le cheval connaît le chemin

par John Gould

Le cheval sait où il va
Quand il tire le traîneau...

Je n'eus jamais, au cours de mon enfance, la malheureuse chance de me rendre chez grand-père le jour de Noël derrière un brave cheval traînant péniblement le toboggan qui nous servait de traîneau et c'est peut-être la seule chose importante pour laquelle je suis vraiment reconnaissant. Le grand engagement manifesté pour une promenade en traîneau par les auteurs de chansons, les poètes et les gens qui chantent et font des citations (aucun d'entre eux ne sachant un traître mot quant à l'inquisition espagnole ou la promenade en traîneau), m'irrite profondément, et j'ai toujours été reconnaissant, quand arrivait Noël, de m'être trouvé sur place et de n'avoir pas eu besoin d'arriver quelque part.

S'élever en trombe dans la neige, par-dessus la rivière et à travers bois, nous a été historiquement présenté sous un faux jour par des gravures du XIX^e siècle, dans lesquelles nous voyons des Péguses à la robe polie, sveltes et souples, s'élever en un vol gracieux, les quatre sabots en l'air, le patin de la luge recourbé derrière, exprimant les vers de l'artiste et exsudant la joie des passagers. Ce n'est pas une façon honnête de décrire quelque chose qui équivaut à un saut de glace. Les en-

fants et petits-enfants ne devraient pas être encouragés à croire que leurs parents et grands-parents s'amusaient à aller ça et là dans les tempêtes de neige.

Nous n'avons jamais eu un cheval quelconque connaissant un chemin quelconque pour aller quelque part. Il peut y en avoir eu, mais je présume qu'ils appartenaient aux gens riches qui avaient les moyens d'avoir des palefreniers, et que l'on voyait surtout dans Central Park plutôt que sur les routes de campagne balayées par le vent. Le bricolier de l'attelage, dénommé Ol' Tige, faisait aussi la route en son temps, et nous devions écarter les timons pour pouvoir le faire se placer entre eux, aussi il démarrait toujours en donnant l'impression d'avoir le diable à ses trousses. Nous n'avons jamais eu un cheval léger qui pouvait être attelé aux timons avec élégance. La vivacité initiale de Ol' Tige, provoquée uniquement par la pression des timons sur son ventre, ne durait pas longtemps, parce qu'il découvrait très vite qu'il avait été emperlé pour faire un travail, quelque chose qu'il méprisait souverainement, et il clopinait sur une courte distance, puis s'endormait.

Glisser en traîneau derrière Ol' Tige avait certaines affinités avec prendre des leçons d'élocution. Il fallait proférer des ordres piriformes avec des

accentuations diverses (il y a cent sept façons de dire hui! dial!) pour s'efforcer de faire démarrer Tige pour commencer et ensuite le faire continuer à avancer. Jamais Tige n'eut les quatre sabots en l'air comme les chevaux représentés sur les calendriers, mais il pouvait dormir avec l'un d'entre eux en l'air. Quand il dormait ainsi, si les cris et hurlements poussés derrière lui parvenaient à ses oreilles, il lui fallait quelques instants pour se rendre compte duquel de ses sabots était en l'air et pour savoir quel faire. Tige était un brave nigaud qui tirait bien les blocs de sciage, mais qui n'était pas conçu physiquement ou mentalement pour la circulation intense et rapide de Noël. Presque aucun de nos fermiers du Maine n'avait quoi que ce soit pour la route d'un peu meilleur que Tige.

Le traîneau non plus n'était pas très répandu. Le toboggan, une variante de bois appelée justement un « traîneau-chaïse », était fait pour être utile et il n'avait ni élégance ni verve, ni style ni art. Le banc servant de siège n'était pas quelque chose de confortable. Le toboggan était suspendu très bas, de sorte que si quelqu'un le montait derrière un coursier rapide, les sabots du cheval ne faisaient que lancer des boules de neige en arrière, aussi, si une promenade n'était pas aussi désastreuse que la Charge de la brigade légère, on

y était soumis au même genre de bombardement. Ol' Tige n'a jamais lancé une seule boule de neige, mais son allure était si hésitante que l'hiver avait des chances de s'installer et d'établir sa résidence, donc le toboggan était loin d'être un sujet d'amusement et de vivacité. Atteindre le Pôle et faire la conquête du mont Everest semblaient être des équipées agréables pour quelqu'un qui s'était rendu au repas de Noël, par-dessus la rivière et à travers bois derrière un Tige dans un toboggan.

Ce fut une année mémorable lorsque des invités arrivèrent par chemin de fer pour fêter Noël avec nous, de sorte que Tige dut aller au village pour les chercher. Grand-père en manteau de buffle, enjola Tige, et à l'heure dite il arriva à la gare et chargea les invités, Tige, qui ne connaissait pas le chemin menant à la maison, prit le chemin du retour et l'hiver assaillit les invités. Nous les vîmes arriver en courant, pour se réchauffer, dévaler la colline et rester dans la cour, et, une heure ou deux plus tard, Tige arriva avec le toboggan, grand-père endormi dans son manteau de buffle. Nous sortîmes et, prenant Tige par la bride, nous le fîmes réintégrer son propre domaine, réveillâmes grand-père et mangeâmes notre festin de Noël.

Cela se passait davantage de cette façon qu'autrement.

Das Pferd kennt den Weg

Von John Gould

Das Pferd kennt den Weg,
vor den Schlitten gespannt...

Glücklicherweise war es mir niemals beschieden, am Weihnachtstag zu den Großeltern zu fahren — in dem einfachen Kastenschlitten, den wir als Pferdeschlitten hatten, hinter einem Pferd, wie es durch meine Jugend trotzte — und dies war vielleicht das großartigste, wofür ich wirklich dankbar war. Die große Vorliebe für eine Schlittenfahrt, die von Liederkomponisten, Dichtern und Menschen, die gern singen und zitieren, an den Tag gelegt wird, von denen aber keiner das geringste über die spanische Inquisition oder die Schlittenfahrt weiß, trifft mich tief, und ich bin immer dankbar gewesen, daß ich, wenn Weihnachten herankam, bereits da war und nicht erst ankommen mußte.

Die Lithographen des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts gaben uns davon, wie man über die Büche und durch die Wälder über den Schnee dahinflug, ein historisch falsches Bild. Und so sehen wir einen geschmeidigen Pegasus, schlank und gräzils, in anmutigem gestrecktem Lauf, alle vier Beine in der Luft und den geschwungenen einspinnigen Schlitten dahinter, der die künstlerischen Linien weiterführt, und die große Freude der Passagiere zum Ausdruck bringt. Dies ist kein wahrheitsgetreues Bild von etwas, was mit einem Kübel voll Eis zu vergleichen ist. Man sollte Kinder und Enkelkinder nicht

glauben machen, daß die Eltern und Großeltern Spaß hatten, wenn sie bei Schneestürmen im Schlitten unterwegs waren.

Wir hatten nie ein Pferd, das irgendeinen Weg irgendwohin kannte. Es mag solche Pferde gegeben haben. Aber ich nehme an, daß sie reichen Leuten gehörten, die sich Pferdeknechte leisten konnten, und diese Pferde sah man dann meistens im Central-Park in New York anstatt draußen auf den windgepeitschten Landstraßen. Das Seitenpferd des aus schweren Arbeitspferden bestehenden Zugspanns, Ol' Tige war sein Name, wurde zu meiner Zeit auch als Kutschpferd eingesetzt. Wir mußten die Deichseln auseinanderdrücken, um ihn hineinzubekommen, und so begann Ol' Tige immer die Schlittenfahrt mit einem Ausdruck, als ob er von hinten gelesetzt würde. Wir hatten nie ein leichtes Pferd, das zwischen die Deichseln paßte. Daß Ol' Tige anfangs so lebhaft war, war allein darauf zurückzuführen, daß es ihn am Bauch zwickte. Doch sein feuriges Wesen hielt nicht lange an, weil er bald entdeckte, daß er dazu überlistet worden war, zu arbeiten, was er von ganzem Herzen verachtete. Gewöhnlich klapperte er eine kurze Strecke vor sich hin und schlief dann ein.

Eine Schlittenfahrt hinter Ol' Tige war etwa so, als nähme man Sprechunterricht: man gab unverständlich Kommandos, jedesmal anders ak-

zentuiert (man kann auf neunundsechzig verschiedene Arten hü! sagen), in dem Bemühen, Tige zuerst aufzuwecken und ihn dann wieder in Trab zu bringen. Tige hatte nie alle vier Beine zugleich in der Luft, wie die Pferde auf dem Kalender, aber er konnte mit einem angehobenen Schenkel, wenn er so schlief, die Rufe und Schreie von hinten an sein Ohr drängen — wenn sie dies überhaupt taten —, brauchte er einige Augenblicke, um sich darüber klarzuwerden, welches Bein er angehoben hatte und was er damit anstellen sollte. Tige war ein sanfter Tölpel, der sich darauf verstand, Baumstämme, die zersägt werden sollten, zu schleppen; aber sein Körperbau und seine Mentalität waren nicht für hohe Geschwindigkeiten zu Weihnachten geschaffen. Kaum einer unserer Maine-Farmer hatte ein „Kutschpferd“, das viel besser war als Tige.

Man sah auch nur selten einen Pferdeschlitten. Der Kastenschlitten, eine hölzerne Version, die zu Recht als „Kasten“ bezeichnet wurde, war für den praktischen Gebrauch gebaut; er hatte keinen eleganten Schwung, war weder vornehm noch künstlerisch ausgestattet. Auf der Bank zu sitzen war kein Vergnügen. Der Kastenschlitten war niedrig, und wenn jemand hinter einem hochtrabenden Pferd im Schlitten fuhr, warfen die Pferdebeine Schneebälle nach hinten. Wenn auch eine Schlittenfahrt nicht so verheerend

war wie der Sturm der leichten Kavallerie, so war man doch einer ähnlichen Bombardierung ausgesetzt. Ol' Tige warf nie einen Schneeball, aber er ging so langsam, daß der Winter jede Gegendheit hatte, hineinzukommen und sich niederzulassen. Der Kastenschlitten rief also kaum Lachen und Jauchzen hervor. Den Nordpol zu erreichen oder den Everest zu bezwingen erzielte jemandem, der zu Weihnachten über die Büche und durch die Wälder hinter einem Tige in einem Kastenschlitten gefahren ist, wie eine Kleinigkeit.

Ich kann mich gut an ein Jahr erinnern, als wir zu Weihnachten Gäste hatten, die mit dem „Dampfpferd“ kamen. Tige mußte also in das Dorf um sein abholen. Großvater, er hatte einen Mantel aus Büffelfell an, trieb Tige mit Geduld und Liebe an; er war rechtzeitig am Bahnhof und lud seine Gäste auf. Tige, der nicht den Weg nach Hause kannte, machte sich auf die Heimweg, und der Winter fiel über die Gäste herein. Wir sahen sie kommen — sie liefen, um sich warm zu halten — den Hügel herauf und in den Hof. Nach ungefähr einer Stunde kam Tige mit dem Kastenschlitten an, Großvater in seinem Mantel aus Büffelfell eingeschlafen. Wir gingen hinaus und nahmen Tige das Zaumzeug ab, führten ihn in seinen ihm vertrauten Stall, wackelte Großvater auf und feierten Weihnachten.

Es war öfters so.

The horse knows the way

By John Gould

It was never my unfortunate lot to ride in Grandfather's on Christmas Day behind the kind of horse that plodded through my youth, in the box plying me with a sleigh, and this is perhaps the greatest single thing I have been truly thankful for. The great gusto shown for a sleighride by song writers, poets, and people who sing and quote, none of them knowing the least thing about either the Spanish Inquisition or the Sleigh Ride, offends me deeply, and I have always been grateful that when Christmas came, I was there and didn't have to arrive.

Dashing through the snow, over the river and through the woods, has been historically misrepresented to us by the Currier & Ives school, so we see sleek Pegasus, slender and lithe, stretched into graceful flight, all four feet aloft, and the curved cutter behind carrying but the artistic lines and exuding the great joy of the passengers. This is not an honest way to portray something that should be encouraged to believe that parents and grandparents had fun riding around in snowstorms.

We never had any kind of a horse that knew any kind of way to anything. There may have been such, but I surmise they belonged to wealthy people who could afford

horses, and they appeared mostly in Central Park, rather than out on the windswept country roads. The off-horse of the work team, Ol' Tige by name, doubled as roadster in my time, and we had to spread the shafts to get him between, so he always set off with an expression of being heckled behind. We never did have a light horse that took the shafts neatly. Ol' Tige's initial liveliness, caused, wholly by the tweaking file, didn't last long, because he soon discovered he had been conned into work, something he despised with all his heart, and he would stop a short distance and then go to sleep.

Sleighing behind Ol' Tige was a good deal like taking elocution lessons, rehearsing per-

formance. Ol' Tige never threw a snowball, but his gait was so reluctant that winter had every opportunity to settle in and establish residence, so the pung was hardly an inspiration to laughter and huzzahs. Reaching the Pole and conquering Everest seem like pleasant tasks to anybody who has gone to Christmas, over the river and through the woods, behind a Tige in a pung.

There was one year to be remembered when guests did come for our Christmas, arriving by "steamcars" so Tige had to go the village and get them. Grandfather, in a buffalo coat, coaxed Tige, and in due time the train and loaded his guests. Tige, who didn't know the way home, began to return, and winter assaulted the guests. We saw them coming a-running, to keep warm, up the hill and into the yard, and in an hour or so Tige arrived with the pung. Grandfather, asleep in his buffalo coat. We went out and took Tige's bride, turning him into his own property, wakened Grandfather, and had

It was more like that than not.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux parusant en anglais sur la page The Home Forum
(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

Noël est pour tout le monde

Les chrétiens ne constituent qu'une portion des croyants religieux du monde et il y en a beaucoup qui ne professent aucune croyance à laquelle ils désirent donner une appellation religieuse. Tous les non-chrétiens sont-ils exclus des joies véritables et spirituelles de Noël ? Le Christ — le messie de Dieu à l'humanité — est-il moins important pour eux ?

Nullement. De toute évidence le fondement de Noël est Christ Jésus, et les Scientistes Chrétiens, ainsi que d'autres chrétiens, rendent hommage au Maître pendant cette saison où l'on donne et l'on reçoit. Mais les fruits de Noël, au-dessus et au-delà du domaine des dons et des festins qu'on associe habituellement à cette fête, sont de nature telle qu'ils ont la capacité de répondre aux besoins et aux demandes justifiées de chacun, partout.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit : « La base de Noël, c'est le roc, Christ Jésus; ses fruits sont l'inspiration et la compréhension spirituelle de la joie et du bonheur — non pas en raison des traditions, de l'usage ou des plaisirs corporels, mais en raison de la vérité fondamentale et démontrable, en raison du ciel au-dessus de nous. La base de Noël, c'est l'amour aimant ses ennemis, rendant le bien pour le mal, l'amour qui est "plein... plein de bonté". »

Donc alors que nous pensons à ce que nous allons donner ou à ce que nous allons recevoir, n'y a-t-il pas une façon de donner et de recevoir qui puisse inclure joyeusement toute l'humanité ? Ne pouvons-nous pas, à cette saison et, bien entendu, à toutes les saisons — nous unir dans l'esprit de Christ aux chrétiens de même qu'aux non-chrétiens partout ? Ne pouvons-nous suivre les directives de la Bible et voir que l'homme est la ressemblance parfaite de Dieu — l'homme que Dieu créa, qu'il vit et qu'il déclara entièrement bon ? Ne pouvons-nous pas apprécier ce moi spirituel, visible, de quelque manière qu'il se manifeste dans les pensées et les actions des hommes et des femmes partout ?

Pour cela, c'est comprendre avec Paul qu'il n'y a plus ni Juif ni Grec, il n'y a plus ni esclave ni libre, il n'y a plus ni homme ni femme; car tous vous êtes un en Jésus-Christ. »

Nous pouvons aimer universellement — parce que les gens s'appellent chrétiens, mais parce que malgré ce que les gens s'appellent, la réalité de l'homme demeure dans la ressemblance de Dieu.

Nous pouvons aimer ce à quoi Dieu destinait l'homme et nous pouvons trouver la solution sans demander ou attendre la permission de circonstances matérielles, sociales, géographiques, religieuses ou politiques.

Qu'arrivera-t-il si nous aimons universellement, sans les limitations de nom, de religion et de croyance humaine ? L'immédiat le plus visible sera une manifestation de notre propre joie de nous unir à tous, d'inspiration et d'amour du Christ. Nous aurons prié et nous aurons fait notre amour au Christ. Nous aurons prié par les manières indiquées par Mrs. Eddy dans son petit livre *Non et Oui*. « La vraie prière, ce n'est pas demander l'amour à Dieu, c'est apprendre à aimer et à inclure le genre humain dans une même affection. »

même quand nous les voyons dans les activités de ceux que nous appelons peut-être nos adversaires.

Noël est pour tout le monde — non pas dans les cérémonies extérieures mais dans l'amour qui peut être la substance des dons que nous faisons à toute l'humanité.

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Discipleship, 290, Vol. Genèse 1:31; Galates 3:28; Non et Oui, p. 39.

**Christian Science prononce "kristien" saluance*

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures » de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec la lettre anglaise et regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Francis C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home Forum Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint jede Woche)

Weihnachten ist für alle da

Die Christen machen nur einen Teil der religiös denkenden Menschen in der Welt aus, und es gibt viele, die sich zu keinerlei Glauben, den sie als religiös einstufen würden, bekennen. Sind alle Nichtchristen von den echten, gelästigen Freude der Weihnacht ausgeschlossen? Ist der Christ, Gottes Botschaft an die Menschen, für jene weniger wichtig?

Ganz und gar nicht. Die Grundlage der Weihnacht ist offenbar Christus Jesus. Und die Christlichen Wissenschaftler huldigen zusammen mit anderen Christen ihrem Meister in dieser Zeit des Gebens und Empfangens. Aber die Früchte der Weihnacht, die nichts zu tun haben mit den Geschenken und Felerlichkeiten, die gewöhnlich mit dem Fest verbunden sind, können die Bedürfnisse und die berechtigten Wünsche der Menschen in der ganzen Welt befriedigen.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt: „Die Grundlage der Weihnacht ist der Fels, Christus Jesus; ihre Früchte sind Inspiration und ein geistiges Verständnis von Freude und Fröhlichkeit — nicht um der Tradition, der Gewohnheit oder des materiellen Genusses willen, sondern um der grundlegenden und demonstrierbaren Wahrheit willen, des Himmels inwendig in uns. Die Grundlage der Weihnacht ist Liebe, die ihre Feinde liebt, die Böses mit Gutem vergilt, Liebe, die jangmütig und freundlich ist.“

Wenn wir also darüber nachdenken, was wir anderen schenken können oder was wir von anderen bekommen mögen, können wir da nicht die ganze Menschheit in das Geben und Empfangen einschließen? Können wir uns nicht in dieser Zeit — und natürlich zu jeder Zeit — im Geist des Christus den Christen und Nichtchristen überall in der Welt anschließen? Können wir nicht den Hinweisen im ersten Kapitel der Bibel folgen und den Menschen als das vollkommene Ebenbild Gottes betrachten, den Menschen, den Gott schuf, den Er ansah und als sehr gut bezeichnete? Können wir uns nicht an dem wirklichen, geistigen Menschentum freuen, ganz gleich, wie es im Denken und Tun von Männern und Frauen überall zum Ausdruck kommen mag? Wenn wir dies beherzigen, stellen wir wie Paulus fest: „Hier ist nicht Jude noch Grieche, hier ist nicht Knecht noch Freier, hier ist nicht Mann noch Weib; denn ihr seid allzumal *ether* in Christus Jesus.“

Wir können die ganze Welt in unsere Liebe einschließen, nicht weil die Menschen sich Christen nennen, sondern weil Gottes Ebenbild immer die Wirklichkeit des Menschentums bleibt, ganz gleich, als was die Menschen sich bezeichnen. Wir können lieben, wozu Gott den Menschen erschaffen hat, und wir können seine Schöpfung finden, ohne erst materielle, soziale, geographische, religiöse oder politische Verhältnisse um Erlaubnis bitten oder auf diese warten zu müssen.

Was geschieht, wenn wir die ganze Welt in unsere Liebe einschließen, ohne uns von Namen, Glaubensbekenntnissen und menschlichen Annahmen begrenzen zu lassen? Die allererste sichtbare Wirkung wird eine Zunahme unserer eigenen Lebensfreude sein, eine größere Inspiration und Liebe. Wir werden uns etwas von dem christlichen Begriff von Liebe zu eigen gemacht haben. Wir werden auf die Art gebetet haben, auf die Mrs. Eddy in ihrem kleinen Buch *Nein und Ja* hinweist: „Wahrhaftig, es heißt nicht Gott um Liebe bitten, es heißt Lieben lernen und die ganze Menschheit in eine Liebe einschließen.“

Wenn wir die ganze Welt in unsere Liebe einschließen und das wahre Menschentum ohne Rücksicht auf die Bezeichnung „Christ“ oder „Nichtchrist“ sehen, dann ist das ein gutes Geschenk für uns selbst. Es ist auch ein Geschenk für die ganze Menschheit, ein Schritt zur Heilung der Völker. Es kann sich äußerlich darin zeigen, daß wir eine bessere Wertschätzung der kleinen und großen Anzeichen rechten Denkens und Handelns gewinnen und sie fördern, selbst wenn wir sie in jenem zum Ausdruck gebracht sehen, die wir unsere Gegner nennen mögen.

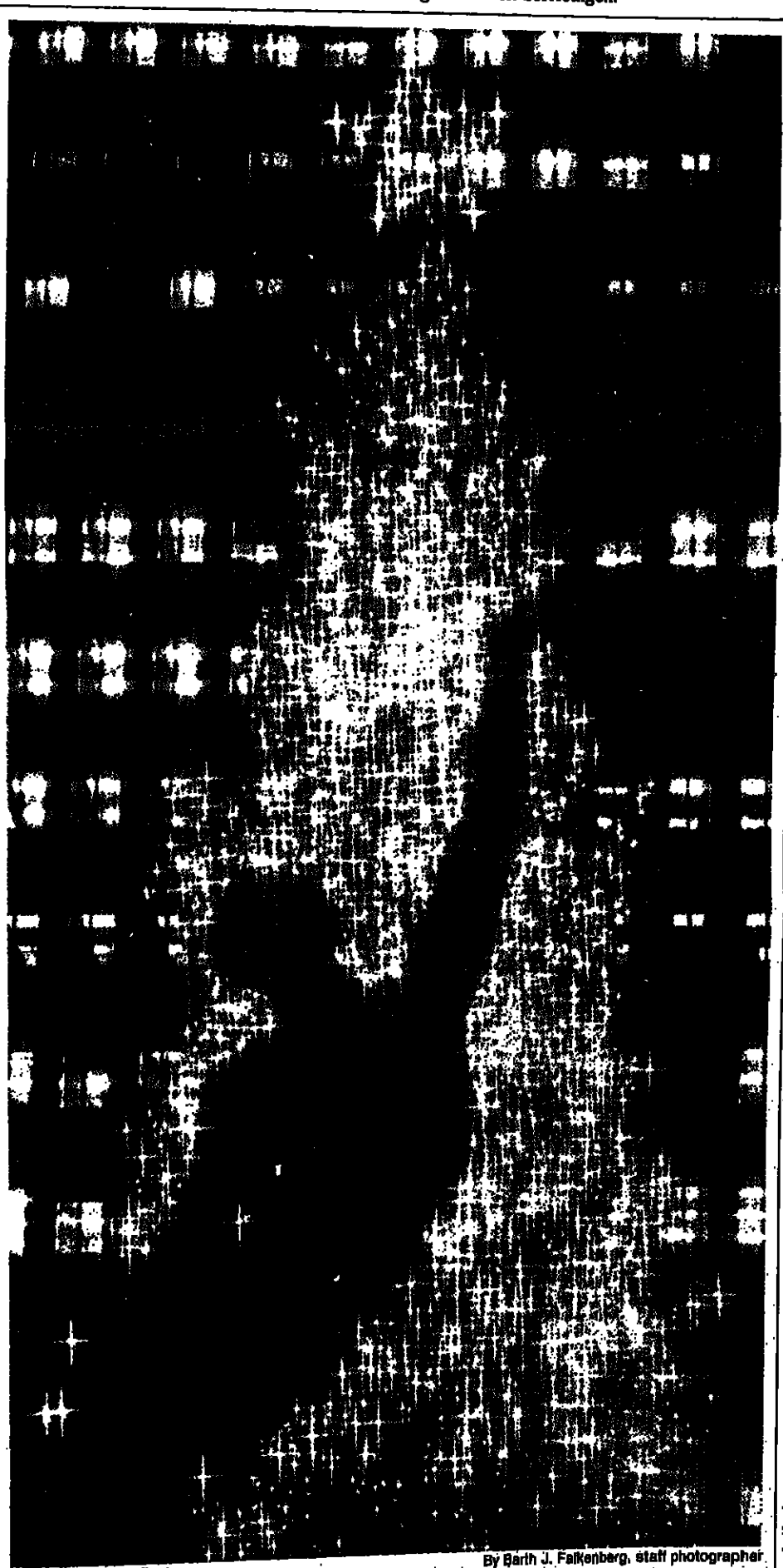
Weihnachten ist für jeden da, nicht als äußerliche Festlichkeit, sondern als die Liebe, mit der wir die ganze Menschheit beschenken.

Die Erste Kirche Christi, Wissenschaftler, und Verschiedenes, S. 290; 1. Mos. 1:31; Galater 3:28; Nein und Ja, S. 38.

**Christian Science spricht "kristen" saluance*

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zum heiligen Schrift“ von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lesezimmern der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Francis C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Ausklippen oder andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erhält auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.



Prudential Center, Boston

By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

'Quest Eternal' sculpture against Christmas tree

'The Power of God'

Horacio Omar Rivas of Miami, Florida, lectures in The Mother Church

God's power can "change for the better any human situation," Horacio Omar Rivas, C.S.B., emphasized in a lecture in Boston on Sunday afternoon, December 12.

He also stated, "The power of God, the healing power of infinite good, is capable of restoring health and morals to any person through spiritual means alone. The infinite power of God is available to all." Mr. Rivas included some examples of Christian healing to illustrate this point.

A member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, Mr. Rivas spoke in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

A native of Buenos Aires, Argentina, Mr. Rivas studied economics at the University of Buenos Aires before going into business there. In 1967 he went to Boston as a translator for The Christian Science Publishing Society. Shortly after, he entered the healing ministry of Christian Science. He has lectured on Christian Science since 1973, in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian, in the United States as well as Latin America and Europe.

"The Power of God" was the title of his lecture. He was introduced by Mrs. Georgia Hughes of Brookline, Massachusetts. An abridged text of his lecture follows:

A power always available

In today's world we often hear the word "power" used in connection with different theories, movements, and organizations. We hear about will power, man power, black power, political power, and of course, atomic power.

In almost all these cases, the term "power" is related to movements or forces which aim to change situations through human and material means. And the results are often unsatisfactory.

However, there is a unique power which can change for the better any human situation through spiritual means alone. It's a power always available to everyone who seeks and understands it.

My first conscious encounter with this power was when I was just a little boy. When I was born, I had an abnormal foot condition which the doctors said would prevent me from ever walking normally.

The medical prediction seemed to be true. When most children begin to walk, I wasn't able to. My parents did everything to find a solution, but with no results. Finally, with the help of braces and orthopedic boots, I began to walk with great difficulty and painfully.

Then when I was about four years old, we were vacationing in the countryside. One day a member of my family talked to me about God. She told me that, if I asked God to heal my foot, God would heal me.

I accepted this without one single doubt. When it was time for my mother to help me to get on the horses and the special boots, I told her, "No, Mom, I want a pair of shoes like other boys have." As mother insisted, I remember saying to her: "I asked God to heal my foot, and I know He has heard me."

Faith, the first step

I was so confident that Mother sent somebody to buy a pair of sneakers — the nearest thing to a pair of shoes that could be found in that small country town.

When she put the sneakers on my feet and put me on the floor, I began to walk for the first time in my life without any material help. Few, perhaps, understood, at that moment,

what had happened. But my parents and I knew it was the power of God that had given me my freedom! And "the power of God" is the subject I'd like to talk about this evening.

The power of God, the healing power of infinite good, is capable of restoring health and morals to any person through spiritual means alone. The infinite power of God is available to all.

The power of God isn't new to mankind. Since ancient times many people have had practical evidence of the existence of a supreme and invisible power which has rescued them from desperate situations.

In the Bible we find many examples of this power. For instance, Moses felt divinely impelled to help the suffering Hebrew people flee from Egyptian captivity. He was led to accept his unique role of leader and legislator of a whole nation, even though he felt humanly inadequate for such a task.

Now, we could ask: How did Moses reach the perception of God's infinite mercy and compassion? Why was he certain that God really cared for the children of Israel? How did he demonstrate the healing power of God to cure his own sister, Miriam, of leprosy? As in the case of many other people, we could say his first glimpse of the infinite power of God was born of faith.

You may recall that Moses, though of Hebrew parents, was brought up by the Egyptian Pharaoh's daughter in the splendor and luxury of the Imperial court. But, when Moses was grown; he felt he didn't belong to that people and he should not worship their gods.

We learn something of his character in the Epistle to the Hebrews: "By faith Moses, when he was come to years, refused to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter; Choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season" (Heb. 11:24, 25).

Inspiration and intuition

What is this faith that makes a man leave material comfort for a spiritual ideal? First, it isn't just blind belief. Mere belief very often is born of ignorance, fear, or superstition. But faith has a spiritual origin; that's why it accomplishes marvelous results.

In her book "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says: "Faith is higher and more spiritual than belief. It is a chrysalis state of human thought, in which spiritual evidence, contradicting the testimony of material sense, begins to appear, and Truth, the ever-present, is becoming understood" (p. 297).

Genuine faith includes inspiration. Inspiration encourages us to find out the deepest things of God because inspiration comes from Soul and Soul is one of the names for God in Christian Science. When thought has inspiration, we move from a state of ignorance to acquire new meaning, and true joy — which is spiritual — begins to shine in our experience.

Faith, fed by inspiration, gives us spiritual energies or intellectual power. They are spiritual because their source is divine Mind, God. Inspiration removes the feeling of thimbliness in our daily tasks. Why? Because inspiration makes us see our true activity is to reflect God, God.

Faith also includes spiritual intuition. This spiritual quality of thought makes us certain of the existence of that which can't be perceived

by the physical senses. As the Bible says: "Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen" (Heb. 11:1).

Unbelief or incredulity is spiritual blindness. Faith in the power of Spirit, God, reveals to us the infinite possibilities we have to enjoy eternal good, now.

Spiritual realities glimpsed

An experience I know of firsthand illustrates the importance of faith as the first step in perceiving the power of God. Some years ago a friend of mine was told that her husband had fallen to the pavement from a moving bus. He was taken to a hospital, and the medical diagnosis was that he'd suffered a severe fracture of the skull.

My friend had never heard of Christian Science, but a neighbor she turned to in desperation recommended that she try it. And so she asked a Christian Science practitioner to treat her husband. This treatment is based exclusively on prayer.

This woman decided to trust in this Science. She had faith in the power of God as the only power which could preserve the life of man. The result was that, after two weeks, the husband was completely healed.

The acceptance — by faith — of the healing power of God, as revealed in Christian Science, enabled both husband and wife to experience that power.

Faith has been able to achieve great things which seemed humanly impossible. By inspired faith and spiritual intuition the ancient prophets glimpsed the spiritual realities of being, announced the coming of the Messiah or Christ, and proved to some extent the infinite power of God.

This isn't surprising when you consider what "Science and Health" has to say about the term "prophet": "PROPHET. A spiritual seer; disappearance of material sense before the conscious facts of spiritual Truth" (p. 593).

These "conscious facts of spiritual Truth" were wonderfully demonstrated in the life and the work of Christ Jesus. He illustrated these "conscious facts" in healing the sick and reforming the sinner through divine power.

Jesus gave great importance to faith as a main factor in such proofs of spiritual power. On one occasion Peter, his disciple, tried to walk over the water as Jesus was doing. When Peter began to sink, the Master rescued him from drowning, and rebuked him with these words: "O thou of little faith, wherefore didst thou doubt?" (Matt. 14:31). Maybe Peter began to sink because he doubted that spiritual power could overcome the supposed laws of matter. Jesus was able to overcome material limitations because he accepted God, Spirit, as the only power.

But Moses, full of patience and selflessness, forgetting the attacks of his sister, turned to God in prayer. He talked to God, trusting in His infinite power, saying, "Heal her now, O God, I beseech thee" (Num. 12:13). In a few days Miriam was completely restored, not only in her mental attitude, but also in her physical condition.

It's evident that prayer enabled Moses to demonstrate the healing power of God. Now, the question arises: Wasn't God's power available before he prayed? Yes, God's power is always available, but Moses had to pray to be more conscious than ever of God's power in order to destroy, in his own thinking, the suggestions which presented a picture of hate, rebellion, and sickness.

He also had to pray to help Miriam see that whatever is against the nature of God, good, is temporal and mortal. In other words, prayer made both of them conscious of the presence of eternal good, conscious of the power of God, and this spiritual awareness healed.

On another occasion, a man brought his son to Jesus. The lad suffered from a disease which might today be called epilepsy. The disciples had been unable to heal him. Jesus healed the boy instantaneously. The disciples then asked Jesus why they hadn't been able to heal the boy. His simple answer was: "Because of your unbelief; for verily I say unto you, If ye have faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye shall say unto this mountain, Remove hence to yonder place; and it shall remove; and nothing shall be impossible unto you" (Matt. 17:20).

Although faith was considered important by Jesus in the spiritual healing, this was not the only element which characterized his way of thinking. He had a pure, spiritualized consciousness which made him a real prophet, "a spiritual seer." In the full sense of the word.

This spiritualized consciousness revealed to Jesus the divine reality of being and the power of God. It enabled him to hear God speaking to him through the Christ.

Mrs. Eddy tells us: "Christ is the true idea voicing good, the divine message from God to men speaking to the human consciousness" ("Science and Health," p. 332).

Christ, as a spiritual idea, is always available to reveal to us the spiritual Truth so we all can enjoy God's healing and liberating power.

This Christ, Truth, has always existed. Moses felt the presence of the Christ; that's why he was able to demonstrate divine power. It was awareness of the Christ in consciousness that enabled the ancient prophets to perceive that divine Spirit or infinite good has absolute dominion over matter. This healing activity of the Christ is most evident in a thought full of faith. Trust in good opens the door to spiritual opportunities.

Let me illustrate this. Several years ago, when I was still in business, I began to have problems with a fellow worker. Destructive criticism and violent arguments characterized our relationship. The situation became so unbearable that I thought of resigning from my job. But, as a Christian Scientist, I knew running away wouldn't solve the problem. I had already learned if I didn't solve it right there, the same problem would present itself to me in another place.

I turned to God, divine Love, in prayer. One day, while I was praying for harmony, I realized I was blaming my colleague for the situation. I also saw my own thoughts were full of self-love, arrogance, pride, and self-justification — the very elements of friction.

I realized this attitude was far from being inspired by God, divine Love, so I became willing to put aside those unfortunate characteristics and to express greater compassion — instead of reacting — to the unpleasant comments of my colleague.

In this way my prayers led me to the very root of the problem: my wrong concept of man. I'd been thinking that in this case man could be less than perfect, although theoretically I had accepted that man is created in the image and likeness of God, according to the Bible. Now I had to demonstrate it.

Well, day by day I began to express more love for my fellow worker, love like the love Jesus expressed toward all — friends and foes. A love unselfed and spiritual.

Needless to say, when I began to express patience, consideration, and to value the effort that the other person was making in her work, the situation immediately began to improve. And in a few days harmony was restored in that office.

You see, I availed myself of the power of God through prayer. But prayer isn't an ecstatic activity that produces "miracles" for itself. It requires reformation, that is, re-formation of human thinking, leaving the material evidence for the spiritual.

Now let's talk for a little about the scientific element in prayer: why it can affect human thinking and, consequently, our human life.

In Christian Science anybody can prove for

Prayer is the most effective activity of human thought, because it enables men to communicate with God. It's a spiritually mental activity which elevates thought above the material picture. It lifts us to contemplate divine reality where the power of God is always in control of every situation, preserving the harmony of human existence.

It's interesting to see that Miriam's healing included a change of attitude. This seems to be the rule in almost all cases of healing through spiritual means, and is a sure indication of the mental origin of human problems. When human thought is invaded by envy, hate, excessive ambition, or some ignorant or fearful belief, the result is a temporary loss of harmony. But through prayer, anyone can reverse those ungodlike suggestions and the effect is healing.

God's qualities expressed

Prayer, as a complement or sustaining element of faith, is a sacred way to understand better the nature of God as divine Love, and of man as the infinite expression of Love. Jesus' prayers were effective because he expressed the qualities of divine Love in his daily life. His words and deeds were characterized by compassion, mercy, forgiveness. This made his Christianity a practical method of demonstrated faith in good through tangible works. And this method of restoring harmony through spiritual power is available to everyone.

When we are willing to express divine qualities in our daily life, when through prayer divine Love becomes the master of thoughts and acts — as it was in Jesus' case — we, then, can also demonstrate God's power as it was demonstrated in Bible times.

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In Christian Science anybody can prove for

himself that scientific prayer finds answers. Why? Because to pray effectively means to spiritually understand the power of God. Scientific prayer is a mental protest of His divine power. It is a mental declaration of our understanding of the real nature of God as infinite good.

We need to realize that God is Love and the source of all good, and that He gives to His children everything they need for their happiness. Then prayer, instead of being a petition for favors to a distant and unknown deity, becomes a constant declaration of divine realities.

Our prayers are the mental affirmations of our faith. They are our conscious acceptance of the power of good as the only power.

Scientific prayer eliminates from human thinking whatever claims to oppose God. This leaves us alone in sacred communion with our heavenly Father. We become conscious of the aliveness of divine power, and that's exactly what we need to free ourselves and others from any difficulty.

Evil of every kind is a product of deceptive material sense, a product of human imagination, an illusion with no scientific basis. Why? Because God, good, is the only creator, and how could He, being good, create evil, disease, or suffering? How could the sun be the author of darkness? How could infinite wisdom be the source of ignorance?

To pray, effectively, means also to eradicate from human thinking any misconception or contradiction about God and man. When we do this, our prayers partake of that spiritual impetus which characterized the prayers of Moses, of the ancient prophets, and of Christ Jesus. In other words, scientific prayer lifts human thought to a spiritual attitude where the power of God is perceived and demonstrated.

Spiritual understanding vital

Scientific prayer, being a mental activity, doesn't require a specific external, ritualistic human attitude. The best proof that our faith is supported by scientific prayer is the expressing of spiritual qualities in our daily life. Those spiritual qualities like Jesus expressed — love, purity, wisdom.

"Science and Health" tells us: "The prayer that reforms the sinner and heals the sick is an absolute faith that all things are possible to God, — a spiritual understanding of Him, an unselfed love" ("Science and Health," p. 1).

At this point in our discussion we've reached the most important element in demonstrating the healing power of God as scientific and dependable. I'm referring to spiritual understanding — an understanding of what Spirit and the things of Spirit are all about, what they imply and where they lead us.

Why do we say that spiritual understanding is so important? Because when we spiritually understand God is Love and Truth and the source of all good, then we can prove it at any moment and under any circumstance. We see this proof as harmony, health, and peace restored in our human experience. In other words, this spiritual understanding revives the healing element of primitive Christianity as it was in Jesus' time.

During this talk, the power of God through faith has been illustrated several times. You'll remember that the faith I had when I was a small boy freed me from the slavery of a physical condition which limited my ability to walk normally. But this experience was only a sporadic glimpse of the divine power to heal and protect. Faith alone wasn't enough to teach my family and myself how to claim that power for subsequent problems.

It wasn't until our faith was supported by spiritual understanding that we experienced spiritual healing and protection consistently. When human thought is sincerely seeking for the power of God, very often that power is first glimpsed through a spark of faith. Then, through prayer, inspiration, and spiritual intuition, spiritual understanding — the full perception of spiritual reality — is achieved.

Many Barker Eddy began her search for the power of God, good, starting from faith.

Mrs. Eddy's thought, from early childhood, was marked by a deep faith in God. When she was 12, she wrote a poem which reads in part: "Increase Thou my faith and my vision enlarge" ("Poems," p. 33).

It is evident that she was always impelled by a deep desire to know God better and to prove what a knowledge of God could do for man.

At the same age she recovered through prayer alone from a severe fever which surprised even her family doctor. This experience, as many others, were true indications of the power of God in operation.

Mrs. Eddy's faith was increased. In later years she would go through many trials with an unwavering confidence in God's power. These were years of ill-health, loneliness, and poverty. A young widow, deprived of her only child, with no financial resources, and very ill, she proved that "the darkest hour precedes the dawn."

Fatal condition reversed

God had truly increased her faith, because at a crucial moment when death seemed imminent she asked for her Bible, and read a passage where Jesus healed a palsied man. Then in a flash of spiritual enlightenment she perceived the wholly spiritual nature of God and His creation. The result of this spiritual glimpse was instantaneous healing.

It seemed to be a miracle, but later her research, based exclusively on the study of the Bible and prayer, revealed to her that it had not been a miracle: it had been the spiritual activity of Truth and Love.

And then she began to work, pray, write, heal, and teach others in order to give to the world the proof that everyone can receive the benefits of her discovery.

As you can imagine, she came up against great opposition. She was mocked and persecuted. The materialism of the world — as in Jesus' time — wasn't ready to accept the evidence of the power of God, good, as supreme over the illusive claims of matter and evil.

In spite of this resistance her spiritual understanding of the nature of God and of man's relationship with Him was made evident in countless lives rescued from sin, disease, and the fear of death. The Church she founded — The First Church of Christ, Scientist — and her writings, are still proving that the eternal truth Mrs. Eddy discovered provides men and women everywhere with the spiritual understanding which heals the sick and reforms the sinner.

Spiritual understanding contradicts the lies of material sense and reveals to human consciousness that which is true, that which was created by God, and which is available to everyone. It shows us the harmonious is true. That God's perfect creation is intact. And we learn that God, infinite Spirit, always governs the universe and man. And then we know that man, as the image and likeness of God, is not in any way material but wholly spiritual. He reflects all the spiritual qualities of his Maker.

Good always at hand

Of course, this doesn't mean the mortal, human structure is that image or reflection. Material sense doesn't perceive the divine image. It's unable to see the good which is available to everyone. And when I say material sense I mean the fleshly mind, that is, all thought which accepts matter as the origin of everything, matter as the only existence. The material senses are limited, mortal, and erroneous, because they don't have their origin in God. They have their origin in a lie, in the supposition that evil is as real as good, and more powerful.

These material senses suggest that man sins, suffers, and dies, because they declare him subject to the so-called laws of matter. These material senses suggest that man is governed by animal drives. In a word, material sense denies, in its ignorance of spiritual realities, the Fatherhood of God, the only creator of man and the universe.

It's spiritual sense, spiritual understanding, that brings harmony to human life because it

reveals the pure spiritual origin of man and the loving nature of God. It proclaims the existence of an invisible power — derived from God — which can free us from any discordant illusions of material belief.

Mrs. Eddy writes: "Spirit imparts the understanding which uplifts consciousness and leads into all truth." And then she adds: "Understanding is the line of demarcation between the real and unreal" ("Science and Health," p. 505).

Not many years ago, I was able to prove this understanding confers healing. During my college years I had a very good job in a business firm and at the same time enjoyed activities in a branch Church of Christ, Scientist. I had many reasons for being happy, but began to feel dissatisfied with my job. The suggestion I wasn't progressing in life with the speed I thought I should began to take possession of my thought. Impatience, excessive ambition, discouragement, and sadness began to take over.

Finally, one day, while working in my office, I became so ill I had to ask permission from my employers to go home. When I arrived at the house a member of my family immediately called a Christian Science practitioner for help through prayer. But at this point my physical strength — and my human existence — seemed to be coming to an end.

At that moment I turned wholeheartedly to God in prayer. As I prayed, it suddenly came to me what the trouble seemed to be. I was suffering from food poisoning.

Now, through the study of Christian Science I'd gained a certain degree of spiritual understanding. I had learned that physical disorders — of any kind — have a mental origin in ignorant thinking, fearful thinking, or plain wrong thinking by ourselves or others.

So I didn't begin to look for the origin of the trouble in spoiled food. Neither did I turn to material medicine for an antidote. But I realized that the origin of this deplorable physical condition was my ingratitude to God. The bitterness of ingratitude had disturbed the normal functioning of my human system. The discontent was the poison.

Spiritual antidote

Right away, I began to correct this. I made a mental inventory of all the good I'd received in the last years. This was my opportunity to recognize there are not two powers, evil and good, struggling for supremacy. I had to understand, once and forever, that the power of God, good, alone is real; that good is supreme above all, and that evil is nothing else than an illusion of the material senses, the product of mortal or carnal mind.

When I accepted these spiritual truths, when I exchanged my bitterness for gratitude and spiritual satisfaction, the healing of the physical condition began to take place, and in a few days I completely recovered my health.

You see, faith made me turn to God seeking for His help; prayer made me communicate with Him, silently and spiritually, but spiritual understanding made me discern with scientific certainty the illusive nature of disease and the truth about the infinite power of God as the only power capable to restore health.

Such an infinite subject as this can only be touched upon in an hour, but with even a little spiritual understanding, the power of God can be experienced right now.

Who can have enough spiritual understanding today to free himself and others from whatever claims to oppose God? Anybody! Anybody who really wants to spiritualize his or her consciousness; anybody who has faith in good and supports his faith with scientific prayer; anybody who seeks the power of God in his daily life as the only way to health, happiness, and freedom.

This is a present possibility for each one of you, a present possibility for everybody.

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A short article on Christian Science appears each week on The Home Forum page. This week's article is entitled: Christmas is for all.

A Nativity

Since Mary in a manger
held her son no closer to her breast
than, unexceptionally housed,
I keep my child:

I think this boy, for all
my world a king acknowledged and embraced,
need feel himself adored no less
than Jesus felt.

Norma Furber

The Poetry of Christmas

Noel

Still the Star shines
And still the angels sing.
Wherever men life eyes
To vaulted skies
And are quiet long enough
For listening.

Ethel Jacobson

This Certain Light

A star hangs still
over the bare hill
lighting white wing
and woolly beast
waiting for wise men
from whatever East
they come
to find themselves
breathing in air
before the holy gift
of innocence.

A. Davidson

calligraphy by Anna Giedl

alphabet designed by

Sandi Dhooge Quinn

Song

There was a bright and morning star
No other like it

There was an advent into here
Unduplicated

There was an act so marvellous that
All history

Was went apart All lineage rule
So broken through

At one clear hour, on this, our earth,
A manger held-

Seedless child! And man, untombd,
From very birth

Doris Peel

Noel

Come light a Christmas candle,
The dark is thick as fleece.
Sing warm-lipped alleluia.
The stable is cold as ice.

So small and frail an infant.
One can but wonder how
The gentle flame has lasted
For all these centuries now.

John Robert Quinn

The Monitor's religious article

Christmas is for all

Christians constitute only a portion of the world's religious believers, and there are many who profess no beliefs that they are willing to call religious. Are all non-Christians excluded from the true and spiritual joys of Christmas? Is the Christ - God's message to mankind - less important to them?

By no means. The basis of Christmas is Christ Jesus, obviously. And Christian Scientists, along with their fellow Christians, pay homage to the Master during this season of giving and receiving. But the fruits of Christmas, above and beyond the realm of gifts and festivities usually associated with it, are of such a nature that they have the capacity to meet the needs and the righteous wants of everyone everywhere.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "The basis of Christmas is the rock, Christ Jesus; its fruits are inspiration and spiritual understanding of joy and rejoicing, - not because of tradition, usage, or corporeal pleasures, but because of fundamental and demonstrable truth, because of the heaven within us. The basis of Christmas is love loving its enemies, returning good for evil, love that 'suffereth long, and is kind.'"

So while we are thinking of what to give others, or what we may receive from others, is there not a giving and receiving that can happily include all of mankind? Can we not at this season - and, of course, during all seasons - join ourselves in the spirit of the Christ to Christians and non-Christians alike everywhere? Can we not follow the leadings of the first chapter in the Bible and find man to be the perfect likeness of God - the man God made and looked upon and called wholly good? Can we not enjoy that real, spiritual manhood, however it shows itself in the thoughts and actions of men and women everywhere? To do this is to find with Paul that "there is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female: for ye are all one in Christ Jesus."

We can love universally - not because people call themselves Christians, but because no matter what people call themselves, the reality of manhood remains in God's likeness. We can love what God made man to be, and we can find His creation without asking for or waiting for the permission of material,

social, geographical, religious, or political circumstances.

What will happen if we love universally, without the limitations of name and creed and human belief? The most immediately apparent effect will be an increase in our own joy of living, an added sense of inspiration and love. We will have made our own something of the Christly sense of love. We will have prayed in the way Mrs. Eddy indicates in her little book *No and Yes*: "True prayer is not asking God for love; it is learning to love, and to include all mankind in one affection."

This is a good gift to ourselves - when we love universally and when we see the true manhood of man without regard for the labels "Christian" or "non-Christian." It is also a gift to all mankind, an influence toward the healing of the nations that may show itself in such outward ways as our better appreciation for and encouragement of the small or great evidences of rightness in thought and action even when we see them in the activities of those we may call our opponents.

Christmas is for everyone - not in outward celebration but in the love that can be the substance of our gift-giving to all mankind.

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 280; *See Genesis 1:31; Galatians 3:28; 'No and Yes*, p. 39.

Within the closeness of God's family

To feel a natural warmth and affection for all our brothers and sisters as children of God is to be drawn within the encircling love of our divine Parent. The Bible speaks of this bond of universal brotherhood and assures us that we are all the sons and daughters of God. It tells us that God can help us in every circumstance.

A fuller understanding of God is needed to reach to the core of every discord with a healing solution. A book that speaks of the all-goodness of God, His love and His constancy, in clear understandable terms is *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* by Mary Baker Eddy.

Science and Health shows the reader how to love in a manner that brings about happy relationships, an honest affection for all mankind, and a deeper love for God.

A paperback copy can be yours by sending \$1.35 with this coupon to:

Miss Frances C. Carlson
Publisher's Agent
45 Grosvenor Place, 8th Floor,
London SW1X 7JH

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Name

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Postal Code

My cheque for \$1.35 enclosed as payment in full.

Christopher Andrews



Courtesy of The National Gallery, Edinburgh

'Madonna and Child': Oil on canvas by Verrocchio (1435-1488)

A baby aware of its blessing

It is the misfortune of some artists to be remembered almost more on account of their faults than for their own special virtues. Perhaps if Verrocchio hadn't been the teacher of Leonardo da Vinci, his reputation would not have suffered quite so much from rather dismissive treatment - particularly his reputation as a painter.

Kenneth Clark in his book on Leonardo da Vinci admits that "no single formula can cover Verrocchio" but goes on to say that his "pictures are largely and firmly drawn, and each one, the figures dominate the landscape with a certain grandeur. But they do not stir the imagination. Their forms are realistic, their colors unsuitable and bright, the world they create for us is the prosaic world of a practical man. . . . And then he comes to the artist's sculpture as the main influence on Leonardo."

Probably the basic reason for this emphasis on the highly versatile Florentine "craftsman" is that there are, scarcely any paintings left in existence which can be justly called his and his alone. There is no documentary evidence to help. Indeed, it is probable as his because of documentary evidence or due to mention by his contemporary biographer of Italian Renaissance artists, Vasari.

There are, however, a number of "Verrocchio Madonnas" in various collections,

mostly thought to date from the most active period of his studio, the 1470s. By the end of that decade he was concentrating on sculpture, and some of his pupils, including Lorenzo di Credi and Leonardo, were emerging as painters in their own right.

This painting, acquired by the National Gallery in Edinburgh last Christmas, is given by the gallery to Verrocchio. When previously exhibited in Sheffield, the attribution was shared by Leonardo. Since there is, according to Passavant, only "the criteria of style" to go on, the question of whose hand played what part in this and other paintings from the Verrocchio workshop, will probably continue to exercise the conjectural skills of art-historians.

If Verrocchio is entirely responsible for this beautiful work, then Clark's criticism is surely unjustified. Verrocchio's "Madonna with Seated Child" in the Staatliche Museum, Berlin, has some strong similarities to the Edinburgh picture, not just in the matter of the Virgin's dress and head-covering, but also in the delicacy, expression and inclination of her face, abstracted in prayer, and neither picture can reasonably be called "unsuitable" or "prosaic." What stands out in them is the sense that the figures inhabit a picture-space filled with light and air, and that they are part of this space, not just in front of it. It is also evident in both pictures that the figures are the work of an artist who was particu-

larly conscious of three-dimensional, sculptural form - conscious that figures are not just linear but can be described, even in a painting, as formed in space and composed of concavities and convexities, solids and hollows, as well as color and shape.

Whoever actually painted the Edinburgh picture, it can't be seen as less than a sensitive and lovely work. Its serenity and quiet harmony are also the result of an uncomplicated coherence of background and foreground, of the classical rules beyond the figures and the figures themselves. All the lines of perspective are clearly delineated, and, if followed to the vanishing point, converge precisely at a crucial point just under the Madonna's praying hands. The child's eyes are also precisely on one of these lines and so a strict and significant link is set up between the Madonna's blessing of her baby, and the baby's awareness of that blessing. But one doesn't feel, however, that the perspective-scheme dominates the figures, as is almost the case in Leonardo's later study for the "Adoration of the Kings," and even, to a degree, in his "Last Supper." In this Madonna there is a particularly graceful and untroubled interplay of flat shapes and recessionary space. The result is refreshingly unlabored.

OPINION AND...

Britain and the undeserved 'Won't Work Award'

By Francis Renny

Time to put away that worn-out image of the lazy British worker you so much loved to hate. If there were a simple answer to Britain's economic woes it would be this: rotten management, including bad government, rather than working-class scroungers.

In fact, of course, there's no such thing as a simple answer to such a complex question. But recent research by government and management themselves have taken a good deal of wind out of those who huff and puff that it's the unions who have ruined the nation.

For a start there are the figures on strikes, worked out by the Department of Employment. The DOE has taken the years 1971-73, years in which the global media were unanimous in awarding Britain the 'Won't Work' title of the world. And with some justification. British workers walked off the job three times as much as usual during that period.

But on an average working day, only 100 factories out of some 60,000 in the nation were actually affected by a strike. Over the three-year test period as a whole, 88 factories out of every hundred suffered no stoppage of work at all.

As the DOE report puts it: "Whilst any strike level at all is a problem, it is quite clear from the research that strike activity in Britain is, contrary to popular belief, not an epidemic in industry but is concentrated in an extremely small minority of manufacturing plants."

Maybe the DOE is somewhat too rosy in its

views: very short, but disruptive, strikes aren't counted in the statistics at all. The knock-on effect of delayed production on other firms isn't counted. And the fact remains, Britain's competitors have even lower strike records — and far better labor discipline. Their unions won't tolerate such a high level of unofficial strikes.

But there's still, in Britain, a school of thought that maintains bad work is the result of bad management. And this gets a boost in a study sponsored by the House of Commons — the British Institute of Management. It amounts to a devastating indictment of the class and nation that was supposed to have invented modern industry.

The study is entitled "Managing Manufacturing Operations." Its author, Mr. C. S. New, is lecturer in production management at the London Business School. It follows that, if there is a bias to allow for, it's in the fact that Mr. New obviously believes that management is something you can systematically learn and apply.

Whereas of the managers he studied for his report, only 35 percent had any first degree at all, and these were almost invariably in engineering or science — never in the management of production.

That bears out this reporter's impression that a large proportion of British factory managers come from the working-class — who don't go to college traditionally. The middle-class do go — but they don't study business.

Mr. New's survey covers 186 sample factories, concentrating on the time it took them to produce and deliver orders. Appallingly, only 4 of the 186 could claim to deliver all orders on time, and 5 admitted to delivering nothing on time. Only 37 could claim a score as high as 90 percent on time. Many kept no formal check.

Lying behind what must have been, for customers, these infuriating delays was a persistent and unquestioned inefficiency. Goods were being worked on in the typical factory for only 30 percent of the time. Seventy percent they spent lying about in heaps, waiting for components or for some piece of processing machinery to fall vacant. Huge amounts of money were tied up in those heaps of unfinished, unsold goods.

The fact that goods were "queuing up" for processing at a time of recession indicates that British industry is ill-equipped to supply demand in any boom that may come along.

To blame for all this, says the study: lack of profits (pegged by government), better investment earnings to be had in property and banking, better salaries and job opportunities elsewhere. British managers (more than half of them over 40) are found to be on the elderly side, underqualified, and underpaid.

At a time when a senior dustman — whoops! "municipal waste disposal operative" — can earn £5,000 a year thanks to his union, the typical salary of a production manager with ten years' experience is between £3,000 and £4,000. Minus, of course, a vicious income-tax cut.

There are those again who blame Britain's trouble on bad government, rather than bad management. They may now cite the confessions of Chancellor Healey. Mr. Healey has just discovered that a married man with children, earning the average manual wage, is only £5 a week better off than he would be unemployed and living on Social Security. This is partly because Social Security benefits have been raised, tax-free, to keep pace with inflation, while recent pay raises have served to push the humbler workers into the tax-paying brackets.

Mr. Healey sees this not just as a disincentive to work, but as a threat that sooner or later the workers themselves are going to turn resentfully against the Welfare State that was designed for them.

Something, he says, has got to be done within the tax system to benefit the lower-paid — and, he adds hastily, for productive managers, too. But he added that last year, and did nothing.

All of which reflects upon the evils of inflation, so lightly brushed aside in the happy days of "free collective bargaining" and 20 percent annual wage increases. Ironically, it paradoxically, it also confirms what the unions have long been saying: that British workers are very poorly paid by European standards. One good reason why is their low productivity. But if we are to believe the earlier parts of this column, that is because they are badly managed, not because they are always out on strike.

Roscoe Drummond

Moscow's off-key maneuvers

The Soviet Union is launching two off-key diplomatic maneuvers which ought to put President-Elect Jimmy Carter on the alert.

The first is that at the very moment when Moscow is pressing the incoming administration to get on with the SALT talks with all possible speed — preferably with some nice deadlock-breaking concessions — it is disinterring one of its old favorite propaganda proposals: Ban the Bomb!

This old chestnut comes from a recent meeting of the communist Warsaw Pact nations after it lured the pacifists and leftists — but not one else — years ago.

Why is it being resurrected now? The second intriguing Soviet move is Chairman Leonid Brezhnev's assurance to Mr. Carter that the Kremlin will refrain from creating "any crisis during the early months of the new U.S. Government."

That's nice, but the President-Elect may not wish to totally count on it.

There is useful background on both of these matters.

On banning the bomb. Usually the Soviet Union turned on its orchestrated propaganda when it wanted to delay something it might ultimately favor or to distract attention while it did something else.

Its latest plea is that all the European nations, Canada and the U.S. join with Moscow in pledging that they will never use nuclear weapons in a first strike.

It sounds nice if you don't think about it. Such a treaty is all loophole and no guarantee. It does not propose to stop producing nuclear weapons, just to stop using them. A violation of such a pledge could not be seen until a first strike occurred — and that would be too late. It could not be monitored and it could not be enforced.

Note that the Soviets do not apply their ban-the-first-strike proposal to China so that they would be free to use the bomb against China without violating the treaty.

Right after World War II the United States proposed the only way to guarantee against any first strike with nuclear weapons: To destroy all its atomic bombs and put fissionable material under the control of the vetless UN agency. The Soviet Union refused.

On Brezhnev's message to Carter. He asked Treasury Secretary William Simon, then in Moscow, to pass the word to Mr. Carter that the Soviets would do nothing crisislike to trouble the new president while he was getting hold of his job.

Welcome, of course, but questions arise which the President-Elect should ponder. When does this "grace period" come to an end? And can the Soviet chairman's words be taken wholly at face value?

Chairman Brezhnev may be a quite different personality than his seemingly impetuous predecessor, Nikita Khrushchev; but it might be well for Mr. Carter and Secretary of State-designate Cyrus Vance to read the late Robert Kennedy's published diary of the events which

took place during the Cuban missile crisis. He records that, altogether Premier Khrushchev, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and the Soviet ambassador lied to him and to President Kennedy 10 times avowing that Moscow was not deploying and would never deploy offensive missiles in Cuba, while all the time this is exactly what was happening.

Perhaps Moscow's engorgement for trouble and willingness to take grave risks have changed but, if so, such changes will not stem from personalties.

The new president wants a reliable détente and I believe most Americans do, too. There are inviting opportunities for the Soviets to help:

By promoting peace in the Middle East. By helping to promote settlement in Africa. By helping to make early headway in reducing the risks and costs of the nuclear arms race.

On these goals, the Russians will find President-Elect Carter responsive.

No to cluster bombs for Israel

By John P. Richardson

Last October President Ford announced the administration's intention to "provide Israel with certain advanced weapons systems not yet available to America's NATO allies, including cluster bombs (CBUs). The model sought by Israel is the CBU-72, which involves classified technology well ahead of Soviet weapons development. It produces the fire-bomb effects of napalm along with the blast effects of an extraordinarily powerful concussion bomb.

The presidential announcement was made during the election campaign and in the wake of Jimmy Carter's charge that President Ford was not sufficiently supportive of Israel. Administration officials have acknowledged that the decision was made without consulting responsible departments and despite previously stated objections.

According to a report in Aviation Week, "Fuel air explosive weapons provide an extremely powerful blast over a target by a delayed explosion of an aerosol fuel sprayed over the area in cloud form before detonation." The CBU-72 can be delivered by high-speed jet air-

craft, unlike its predecessor, the CBU-55B, which was used in Vietnam. The current versions of the CBU-72 employ a small parachute to regulate descent. The 500-pound bomb contains three 100-pound canisters of fuel, each of which generates blast "overpressures" of 300 psi (pounds per square inch).

By way of comparison, a direct hit generating only 70 psi on a 6" reinforced concrete arch would collapse it; a near miss generating 140 psi would do the same. When used in forested areas, each explosion levels an area 100 feet in diameter, regardless of the type of cover or terrain.

The Washington Post described the effect of the blast as "a concussion that crushes bodies," adding: "If the concussion is not fatal, people in the area are then torn apart by the rush of air (including that in their lungs) to fill the empty space momentarily created by the explosion. A firestorm follows."

There are sound reasons why Congress should sidetrack the administration's request for transfer of the CBU-72 to Israel when it convenes in January. The weapon would fur-

ther increase the military imbalance in the Middle East in Israel's favor and might tempt it to launch a preemptive strike against the Egyptian and Syrian air forces on the ground. Israeli acquisition of the CBU-72 (and other promised weapons) would be interpreted by the Arabs as evidence that the United States intends to perpetuate Israeli military hegemony in the Middle East at a time when the Arabs are signaling their desire to arrive at a political accommodation with Israel.

Transfer of the CBU-72 would extend the international arms race into a new arena of exotic weaponry. As the leading arms supplier in the world, the United States must develop a rational arms policy before putting such destabilizing weapons into the marketplace. American restraint would also make it easier to persuade other international arms suppliers to follow suit. (The terms of purchase for the weapon are attractive, being financed under the foreign military sales program with easy terms and 50 percent of the cost to be paid by the American people.)

While not designed specifically for the purpose, the CBU-72 has been used extensively as an anti-personnel, terror device. There is evidence from administration and congressional sources that Israel used earlier, fragmentation CBUs from the United States against civilian populations in Lebanon and Syria, despite formal commitments not to do so.

A primary objective of the incoming Carter administration should be to continue the momentum toward a comprehensive Middle East peace settlement. The weapons issue could complicate matters for Mr. Carter and his new Secretary of State. Fortunately, the 94th Congress will have the opportunity for thorough review of this issue when it convenes in January. There is still time for common sense to prevail.

Mr. Richardson is secretary-treasurer of the Middle East Affairs Council in Washington, an informal group of Middle East specialists organized to address public policy questions.

COMMENTARY

Joseph C. Harsch

The Chinese and the Russians

When a deputy foreign minister of the mighty Soviet Union arrives in Peking to reopen talks with the Chinese about Asian real estate, there is bound to be anxiety on the far side of the world.

Since 1980 the coolness in Sino-Soviet relations has been a military advantage to the NATO allies. It has drawn Soviet tanks and planes and guns away from Europe and spread them along Moscow's eastern frontiers aimed at China. Every Soviet tank deployed against China is one fewer which could be used against the armies of the NATO alliance in Europe.

The advantage to the West of Sino-Soviet hostility is so obvious and is by now so well understood in the West that any hint of a possible decline in that hostility is disturbing. If Moscow and Peking resolved their differences and resumed the alliance which operated from 1949 to 1960 Moscow could withdraw all its armed forces from Central Asia and be able once more to concentrate its entire military strength along the NATO frontier.

A glance at the map of Asia as it existed at the time of the American Civil War will be helpful to anyone wishing to weigh the chances of such a reconciliation between modern China and the Soviet Union of today.

At that time, just a little over a hundred years ago, China claimed suzerainty over three enormous territories which are now firmly within the Soviet grasp. The first of these was then called Turkestan. It stretched from the present Chinese province of Sinkiang all the way westward to the Aral and Caspian seas. The second is Outer Mongolia. The third includes the maritime provinces on the Pacific Ocean side of the Soviet Union. These amount to all the land lying east of the Ussuri and north of the Amur Rivers.

The Czarist Russians took Turkestan and the maritime provinces in the 1880s. Outer Mongolia declared itself an independent "autonomous republic" in 1911. It is still nominally independent, but is in fact today a firmly controlled province of the Soviet Empire. The addition of Outer Mongolia to Soviet holdings put Soviet soldiers within 400 miles of Peking.

Back at the time of the American Civil War the nearest Russian soldier to Peking was over 800 miles away.

Thus, in Chinese eyes the Russians are people who took advantage of China's era of weakness. The end of the 19th century was also the end of the old Chinese Empire. The British, French, and Germans were eating away at the

Chinese seacoast on one side. The Russians were eating away at the rear. The old Chinese Government was forced at the point of the bayonet to sign treaties recognizing these foreign gatherings.

British, French, Germans, Americans have all long since gone away from the Chinese seacoast — except for Hong Kong and Macao which Peking lets the British and Portuguese respectively keep for the time being as a mutual convenience. But the Soviets still sit firmly on something over two million square miles of Asian land which historically lay within the Chinese sphere of influence and once even recognized Chinese suzerainty. Roughly speaking this territory is half the size of continental United States.

The Chinese say that they do not seriously expect to get back all of this enormous territory. But they want the Soviets to recognize that this land was seized by force from China and once was Chinese. And they want frontier "rectifications."

The Soviets have never yet agreed either to admit that the territory was improperly taken away from China by force or that there need be any rectification.

The idea of any such admission and any "rectification" — no matter how small — is understandably unsettling to the leaders of the Soviet Government in Moscow. Non-Russians nearly equal Russians in the Soviet Union of today. Any admission that any part of the Soviet Union was acquired improperly might give ideas to all kinds of non-Russian peoples living under the rule of Moscow today. The Kremlin regards any talk of frontier changes as unfriendly, and dangerous.

If the men in the Kremlin could have brought themselves several years back to give back to Japan some of the territory taken from Japan at the end of World War II they would now have a less suspicious neighbor off their northeastern coast. If they could meet the Chinese part way on the disputed lands in Inner Asia they could probably get some reconciliation with the new government in Peking.

But if the Russian bear starts disgorging any of his conquests, where does the process stop? It is not an exercise which is agreeable to the bear or one at which he has had much practice. Besides, there are many more Chinese than there are citizens of the Soviet Union and those Chinese might not be satisfied with only one "rectification."

Richard L. Strout

Last look at the 1976 U.S. campaign folder

Washington
The extraordinary thing about the 1976 U.S. election, I think, was how closely Mr. Carter came to losing it.

It is time now to winnow down my 1976 notes and put them into the file cabinet with folders of other elections. (The earliest is titled "before 1949.") In 1948, of course, we all knew that Gov. Thomas Dewey was going to win, but Jimmy Truman beat him. And in 1976 we all knew that Gov. Jimmy Carter would win (we did for a while, at first anyway) and then he almost blew it. What happened?

I suspect that "1976" will be ranked only after "1948" as the most studied, quoted, and debated presidential election of modern times.

The country is now going through the grating collection hull, the political honeymoon. That is so agreeable after the turmoil. For a while, anyway, supporters and opponents hold their breaths and hope for the best. Jimmy Carter is adopting a soothing stance. He is asking his Cabinet and they seem to be moderate people. He has worked out a concordat

with Federal Reserve chief Arthur Burns; he has generally resisted the temptation to intervene prematurely in Washington debates while lame-duck President Ford is still in charge. He has told us that daughter Amy will go to public school; he has handled himself skillfully at press conferences. We all hope for the best as the year-long contest fades.

Once nominated, Governor Carter looked like a sure winner. A great many more people considered themselves "Democrats" than "Republicans." Mr. Ford was under the cloud of Mr. Nixon, who appointed him and whom he pardoned. The economy was inflationary and recessionary at the same time. Millions were idle. Everyone agrees that President Ford was "a nice guy," but he suffered seemingly insuperable handicaps. The Republican convention at Kansas City was controlled by right-wing conservatives; the platform repudiated the Secretary of State whom many believed gave the party luster; Mr. Ford was almost dropped; he chose as his running mate one of the sharpest-tongued partisans in the Senate.

Few experienced political writers put faith

in the "30 percent lead" that the polls gave Mr. Carter when he was nominated (when the Republicans hadn't even assembled). Yet the Democratic odds were realistically high after Kansas City — perhaps 10 to 15 percent.

The question is how Governor Carter managed to get this initial lead down to a near-tie by election time? I have to put in my own judgment on this and argue that the amateurs around Jimmy Carter offered a poorly run campaign.

It is not generally recognized how close it was. The result: 27 percent for Carter; 20 percent for Ford, and 47 percent not voting. It was the lowest turnout in years; in many ways a vote of no-confidence in the electoral process. And it was a toss-up: the shift of 5,000 votes in Ohio and 4,000 in Hawaii would have elected Mr. Ford.

Governor Carter says the debates gave him victory. It is true that spot checks indicated that he may have "won" the debates, but President Ford's poll-rating steadily rose all through them nevertheless. Other factors

surely were at work. Instead of hammering at Mr. Ford's visible political weaknesses and making the Republican record the issue Mr. Carter made his own character the central theme ("I will not lie to you"). It sometimes backfired. I shall never forget the shudder that went through the Carter "whistle-stop train" (New York-Pittsburgh, Sept. 21) when the announcement came of the disastrous Playboy interview.

Since election, Governor Carter has taken, I think, a proper, decorous, and reassuring stance. President Ford, too, has carried out his own difficult lame-duck role generously. But as I put away folder "1976" in the presidential file (to let it mellow with age) I know I shall ponder it for years.

Why did so many people not vote? Why did emphasis seem to veer around to the theme of Governor Carter himself rather than to the more obvious issue of the Republican record? Why did an election that seemed so one-sided at first ultimately turn into a dead heat? It is a relief to have the honeymoon period for a while.

Readers write

On noisy U.S. planes in Britain; Hitler remembered

My recent article on the Concorde's problem compels me to submit an opinion of one of many people living up to 10 miles or more from the American air force base at Upper Heyford, Oxfordshire, U.K. We have suffered intense noise nuisance for years.

I present the F-111 fighters sometimes take two and occasionally three at a time. They are here at Twyford, near Banbury, is unbearable. Birds, beasts and humans are shattered. Immovable; for a few seconds, a high-pitched crack. The main Concorde base of training center is at Fairford about 20 miles further away from Banbury than Upper Heyford, and few people here know when a Concorde flies over.

Both Dallas and JFK Airport, New York, are approached over the sea, very different from densely populated countryside.

I wish to record the action of the air base commanders who limit flights as far as they can, to times when local grass will have the opportunity for thorough review of this issue when it convenes in January. There is still time for common sense to prevail.

Mr. Richardson is secretary-treasurer of the Middle East Affairs Council in Washington, an informal group of Middle East specialists organized to address public policy questions.

than of Concorde at Kennedy Airport in New York.
Twyford Grove, England W. H. Brodey

Commenting on Britain

It was with great pleasure that I read the article, "Telling it for England" by T. B. Millar. I am English, and was delighted that someone, at long last, has stressed the underlying spirit of England and the true values alive there amid the general chaos today. Because of the emphasis incessantly current about England's decline of wealth and power it has become all too easy to forget that there are other, and very valuable, things which it has given the world, and which it still possesses. Wickenburg, Ariz.

I have stood by and helplessly watched Britain go down the road of socialism. It has finally reached its reward, with a little help from the unions.

Am I witnessing the U.S. following this exact same sorry road? O'Brien, Fla.

I must correct a statement made in a letter from a Michigan reader to the effect that the price of gas in England was \$2 a gallon and that the price of a Ford car over there was \$8,000.

Having just got back from England and filling my car with gas quite frequently I know

that it is not \$2 a gallon, but no more than \$1.23 at the present rate of exchange. Bearing in mind that a small English car does 40 or even 45 miles to the gallon, one sees that this more or less evened out against driving a large American car.

As for the price of a Ford, I'd say \$6,000 is ridiculous. You can buy a nice new little Ford over there for much less, say \$3,500 or so, with other makes cheaper than that. The traffic on the roads in Britain testifies to the fact that the average Briton does not find car ownership or buying gas that much of a hardship. M. Sparks

Hitler remembered

Your center spread on Hitler was of particular interest to me because while in Germany in 1923, as a visitor, I sensed one of the overbearing reasons why the Germans "fell for him." This was the astronomical inflation which ended in November, 1923, when the German mark fell to 4 trillion, 200 billion marks to one U.S. dollar.

I was a young girl in Germany for the summer. I had what my father thought would be enough money for a three-month stay. I was there six, often living, from September on, for \$1 U.S. a week. Because I was also an accredited roving correspondent for the Milwaukee Herald, a German language paper, I had access to people and places which would other-

wise have been denied a tourist (such as the "soup kitchens" in Berlin). I speak fluent, unaccented German and, though I did not try to conceal my citizenship, I passed as a German many times.

A widespread rumor held that Hitler wanted people to believe he might be a reincarnation of Frederick I (Barbarossa), who, according to legend, was asleep deep in a mountain of the Bavarian Alps (the Khyffhäuser) where his long red beard had grown through a table on which his arm and head rested, and that some day when Germany needed him he would wake up and come to the rescue.

I would dispute with author John Toland his statement that Hitler was "one of the greatest orators of all time." I heard many of his speeches over the radio, and my sister, while a student in Berlin at an art school, used to go to the Tiergarten to listen to him. She wrote us that he did seem to be able to mesmerize the Germans in his audience, but that to her he sounded just like one of those demagogues who have afflicted themselves on U.S. politics for most of our Republic's life.

Los Angeles Lenore R. Aagaard

We invite readers' letters for this column. Of course we cannot answer every one, and some are condensed before publication, but thoughtful comments are welcome.